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WOMEN MEMBERS MEASURE IS TO BE PRESSED IN LONDON

Immediate Legislation Admitting Women to British Parliament Promised—Preliminary Work on League Is Explained

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. LONDON, England (Thursday)—In the House of Commons today, Mr. Bonar Law, asked whether it was proposed to introduce immediate legislation to allow women to sit in Parliament, replied in the affirmative.

Lord Robert Cecil assured Mr. Lees Smith that he need have no anxiety regarding the harmony existing between the United States and the associated governments concerning the war aims.

Answering Maj. David Davies, he said it was not proposed that the French commission's report on the organization of a League of Nations should form a basis of discussion by the inter-allied commission. The British policy, and he believed, the French also, had been to submit their expert committees' reports to the European Allies and the United States for examination. The next step was to reach such an agreement with those governments as would furnish a basis of terms for reference to the respective experts when they meet to draft the detailed scheme.

Such a definite agreement the government was trying to reach, and it hoped to discuss the matter fully with the United States in the immediate future. Pending discussion the government had reason to believe that the publication of the French report might be regarded as premature and inopportune.

Regarding the surrender of Baku, Lord Robert said that the British government learned that the Armenians took the step on General Dunsterhouse's advice, after he saw that the town's fall was imminent.

He attached no blame to the Armenians, and added that the allied cause owed a debt of gratitude to the Armenians for their action during the Turkish campaign. The British force, he said, was safe. Mr. Ian Macpherson informed Major Newman that it would be undesirable to give the present strength of the so-called Lynch's brigade, which would have a distinctive uniform and officers appointed by the war office from Irish men who had served in the present war, irrespective of religion, denomination, or birthplace. Mr. Bonar Law informed inquirers that the Premier himself would make an economic statement on the government's behalf before the adjournment of the House.

Asked further, whether, in view of the continued brutality to British prisoners, the Prime Minister would immediately inform the German Government that those responsible would be handed over to justice at the close of hostilities, he said that a communication on those lines had been already sent to the German Government.

Mr. Macpherson, answering Mr. Houston, said that the proud distinction of being first to break the Hindenburg line belonged to the British Army.

Mr. Holt, on a vote for the expenditure which would be incurred in the event of a general election in the present financial year, sought the assurance that the assent of the House would not involve an expression of its approval of an early appeal to the country; whereupon Mr. Hayes Fisher replied that the Government would give no undertaking that a general election would take place before March 31. Subsequently Mr. David Davies, Mr. John Dillon and Mr. W. M. R. Pringle revived the question.

(Continued on page four, column three)

MR. HENDERSON CALLS SOCIALIST CONGRESS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. PARIS, France (Friday)—The Socialist inter-allied executive committee is about to meet in Paris to discuss the question of the immediate calling of an international conference. The meeting is taking place on Mr. Henderson's initiative. The present minority of the French Socialist Party will not be represented, in spite of the representations made by M. Renaudel, MM. Longuet and Jouhaux, of the Confederation Générale du Travail, will be the French delegates. A mixed Socialist commission has been instructed to consider the advisability of sending a delegate to Washington.

CHURCH LEAVE ONLY TO ROMAN CATHOLIC

Discrimination in Harvard Naval Unit Said to Have Been Due Partly to the Understanding That Others Were Closed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—The action of the officer of the day in command of the Harvard Naval Unit, at the time under quarantine regulations, in granting church leave on Sunday, Oct. 13, to the Roman Catholic members of the unit, but refusing similar leave to men of other denominations who requested similar privileges, has been the occasion of comment in this city. At the office of Rear Admiral J. A. Rodgers, the officer in command of the United States naval forces at Harvard, it was stated that the order was issued without thought of discriminating for or against any particular denomination, but solely because a Roman Catholic church was near the college yard, but, nevertheless, outside of the quarantine limits. Those of other denominations who asked church leave were refused because of the belief of the officer that all other churches in the vicinity were closed.

It was also stated that early in the day of the Sunday in question, the officer of the day in charge of the unit was notified by a priest of the Roman Catholic church near Massachusetts Avenue on Mt. Auburn Street, about 300 yards from the college yard, that this church would be open for service. The officer called the medical officer of the day, stationed at the radio school in another part of the Harvard Yard and learned that Roman Catholic members of that school had been given permission to attend church outside the quarantine limits.

When the Harvard Naval Unit, composed of about 450 men, was drawn up in regular formation in front of the Widener Library, the officer in command announced that all Roman Catholics in the unit might fall out for church, and about 20 left the ranks. Later some of the other members of the unit sought the same officer and asked permission to attend church, but were refused. No reason was given for such action, nor were the men informed as to why the Roman Catholic members of the unit had been accorded special privileges.

The explanation came some days later when a representative of The Christian Science Monitor visited the office of Admiral Rodgers, and was told that the order was given without thought of discrimination, but solely because of the proximity of the Roman Catholic church and the mistaken belief that other churches were closed.

From another source it was learned that the regulations of the United States Navy provide that officers and men shall be accorded church privileges at any time, but it is held by some naval authorities that quarantine regulations supersede this rule.

NEW PEACE NOTE REPORTED COMING

Indication Is That Berlin Will Seek to Continue the Effort to Prolong Parley—Further Subterfuge Is Now Expected

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. WASHINGTON, D. C.—While official reports are lacking showing any inclination on the part of Germany to take action that will prove that government's good faith in the so-called acceptance of President Wilson's terms, press reports indicate that the Berlin Government is preparing to send another note. This fact is taken as indicating the determination of the present rulers of Germany to continue diplomatic correspondence to the limit of its acceptance by the President.

The reports received here do not indicate what subterfuge Germany may offer in any forthcoming note as a means to avoid compliance with the conditions laid down by Washington. Indeed, this is not a matter of great concern among officials, as it is felt that the President will make short work of any further attempt at parley. The disposition of the United States, now thoroughly devoted to the war, is to tell the diplomatists of Germany who are conducting this peace offensive that nothing short of an unconditional surrender to the allied forces can be acceptable.

Reports from Austria to the effect that the Vienna Government is preparing for demobilization of the army are not confirmed by any official communications. A great variety of reports of one character or another, each tending to create the impression that the fighting is nearly over, persistently come in. They have a tendency to feed the pacifist sentiment and spread the thought that there is no necessity for the further application of the full force of the United States in the war.

Administration officials have let it be known, and they wish the country to know, that there never has been a more critical period of the war than the present moment. Regardless of the question whether the enemy is in earnest in peace proposals, or is playing the game with the hope of weakening the war purpose in the United States, there has never been a time when the application of all the resources of the nation was more vital.

London Press Comment

British Newspapers Unanimously Approve of President's Reply

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. LONDON, England (Friday)—London papers comment on President Wilson's reply to Germany as follows: The Times

Once again President Wilson has made an answer to Germany. President Wilson speaks both of an armistice and peace negotiations. By so doing he restores to the right perspective the order of events of which the public is apt to lose sight, the order which the Germans have deliberately striven to confuse. It is of the highest importance to reestablish it. The armistice must come first. To assume that it must come immediately is dangerous, but whenever it comes, it is the first point to be reached in the march toward peace.

The next point must be the presentation for unconditional acceptance of the peace preliminaries. These must be concluded and applied under extraordinary safeguards, which President Wilson rightly holds indispensable. Only when this has been done, can a general peace settlement be worked out and a League of Nations formed, which, as the President has insisted, will be necessary to guarantee it.

But neither the final peace settlement, nor a League of Nations can (Continued on page six, column three)

GERMANY A MENACE IN THE PACIFIC

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Hon. H. V. Braddon, Australian Commissioner in the United States, and the Hon. Crawford Vaughan, former Premier of South Australia, in a speech before the Women's Press Club, declared that Germany must be kept out of the Pacific, as a safeguard to American trade, as well as a protection to Australia.

Mr. Braddon said that unconditional surrender was the demand throughout Australia, and he characterized Mr. Balfour's statement in London last week, that the former German colonies cannot be given back to her, as reassuring to Australians, who knew that German possession of the islands near Australia is a direct menace to that country. Mr. Vaughan pointed out that in this question the destiny of America is wrapped up with that of Australia, since there could be "no Pacific" ocean if Germany had a foothold there.

LILLE TRAIN SERVICE RENEWED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. PARIS, France (Friday)—On Sunday trains will start running daily between Paris and Lille.

PROCEEDINGS AT WAR CONFERENCE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. LONDON, England (Thursday)—Extracts from the minutes of the proceedings at the recent Imperial War Conference appeared in a Blue Book today. The greater part of the proceedings were highly confidential and entirely unsuitable for publication, at least during the war, while other parts, though not so essentially confidential, were intermingled with matter which, in the present circumstances, must be kept confidential for the moment.

LIQUOR INTERESTS REVIVE ACTIVITY

Delay in Senate Inquiry, It Is Said, Gives Them Final Opportunity to Renew Fight to Delay Dry Ratification

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. WASHINGTON, D. C.—Reports received from all over the United States by the Anti-Saloon League seem to indicate that the liquor interests have taken courage from the failure of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary to prosecute without delay the investigation into the alleged disloyal activities of the brewery interests. The investigation will undoubtedly proceed after the elections are over, but in the meantime certain brewery politicians who will figure in the investigation will have escaped paying the penalty for their past associations. Ohio is one of the states in which the liquor forces are particularly active. These forces are using all their influence for the adoption of the referendum amendment now pending before the people of Ohio. This referendum amendment is characterized by the Anti-Saloon League as a camouflage brewery referendum amendment. The Ohio Home Rule Association is supporting this amendment. Replying to a recent letter from this association discussing the referendum, Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League of America, has forwarded the following answer, which is an arraignment of the liquor traffic in all its forms:

"Your liquor letter, like the liquor traffic, has nothing in it that appeals to patriots. The United States Supreme Court has decided that no one has any inherent right to have liquor kept for him in time of peace or war. The most patriotic act a citizen can perform in Ohio this year, if he is not actually in the trenches or in the navy, is to fight the Kaiser's best ally, the liquor traffic."

"The record of selfishness and disloyalty is a challenge to every patriot. It put beer before the country when vital food legislation was pending in Congress. It has wasted food, fuel, man-power and transportation facilities, needed to win the war, until the President has proclaimed prohibition of the manufacture of beer beginning on Dec. 1, this year. Congress has agreed to prohibit the sale of all liquors July 1, next year."

"The investigation of the pro-German National German-American Alliance, whose charter was revoked by the unanimous vote of Congress, proved that the United States Brewers Association was the chief backer of this disloyal organization. The pending newspaper pro-German scandal at Washington adds further evidence of the unpatriotic, pro-German, corrupt influence of the liquor traffic. The custodian of alien property, A. Mitchell Palmer, after seizing many millions' worth of brewery property, said that the organized liquor traffic is unpatriotic and pro-German in its activities."

"Your camouflage brewery referendum amendment works only in the interests of liquor. Even if it should be adopted, which is inconceivable, the national prohibition amendment will be ratified by 36 states before you have the chance to apply this fake, unauthorized referendum to the action of the Ohio Legislature after it ratifies the federal national amendment. The challenge to Ohio this year is to back up the federal government in the prohibition policies which it has adopted."

PREMIER'S VISIT TO FRANCE SIGNIFICANT

Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Balfour's Mission Believed to Have Bearing on Armistice—Col. E. M. House in Paris

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. LONDON, England (Sunday)—David Lloyd George, the Prime Minister, and Arthur James Balfour, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, have left London for France. This event, in view of the simultaneous arrival in Paris of Col. E. M. House, representing President Wilson, is regarded as of the highest significance. Its direct bearing upon the formulation of terms for an armistice with Germany is generally recognized in well-informed circles, while the precarious condition of the Central Empires in military, no less than in political and economic matters, warrants the assumption that problems of still wider import must be jointly settled by the Entente governments without delay.

Regarding the question of terms of the armistice which there is reason to believe that the German Government will continue to propose, The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau learns from reliable quarters that the British Government will insist that nothing but the delivery into British ports of the greater part of the German Navy could be consistent with safety, and further, it is stated that the naval commanders will stipulate for the occupation of Heligoland and possibly of Kiel by the allied forces. On the other hand, the military advisers of the British Government are stated to have decided that the delivery of heavy field guns, with the occupation of strategic key positions such as Cologne and Mainz, would be among the first military essentials for any cessation of the fighting.

Support is lent to the impression that the Kaiser's government will continue its attempts to bring military operations to a halt, without sacrificing its own existence, by the continuous reports emanating from Berlin apparently designed to give the impression that the modifications in the direction of democratization demanded by President Wilson in his recent notes, have actually taken place.

Announcement of the resignation of General von Ludendorff has followed a dispatch stating that the Reichstag majority has adopted a resolution subordinating the High Command to the civil government, while further messages refer to the rapid progress of electoral reform in Prussia and Saxony.

It is considered probable therefore that momentous decisions must be reached by the associated governments of the Entente in the joint conferences in the French capital.

PARIS, FRANCE (Saturday)—Col. Edward M. House made the following statement to the Associated Press:

"It is with the keenest pleasure that I find myself again in France. Upon my last visit some 11 months ago the Allies' fortune, it seemed, had struck their lowest level. Those memorable days when we counseled together and formulated plans looking toward military and naval unity and the coordination of war economies and industries, can never be forgotten. "From that hour the clouds began to lift, and we could see, dimly at first, the stars of hope and victory which today are shining with such a steady and effulgent glow."

"We are now confronted with different and more complex problems— (Continued on page four, column three)

BURGOMASTER MAX'S RELEASE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—Het Volk reports that Mr. Troelstra, the Dutch Socialist leader, has telegraphed Herr Scheidemann, leader of the German Majority Socialists, urgently requesting him to support the Brussels Municipal Council's petition to the German Chancellor for the immediate release of Burgomaster Max of Brussels and MM. Lemmonier, Jacmaire, Delleurs and other municipal magistrates. Mr. Troelstra also asked Herr Scheidemann to stop the quartering of soldiers in civilian households.

SALE OF GERMAN TOYS IS OPPOSED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. NEW YORK, N. Y.—Recent receipt at this port of a shipment of German toys, held at Rotterdam since before the war, has renewed opposition to the purchase of any German-made goods. In this opposition the American Defense Society has taken a lead. Miss Elizabeth Marbury, president of its women's committee, urges American women to protest against importation of German goods and to refuse to buy them when they come in.

Walter Scott, vice-president of Butler Brothers, declares that his firm will not accept the German toys and china from Holland, "though these goods were bought and paid for prior to the declaration of the war and are our property."

VON LUDENDORFF RESIGNS COMMAND

Kaiser Accepts Resignation of the Chief of Staff—Berlin Reports Proposals to Subordinate Military Power

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)—Berlin officially announces the Kaiser's acceptance of General von Ludendorff's resignation. A Berlin message states that a large Reichstag majority adopted the proposal to subordinate the supreme military command to civil government. The war minister declared that it contained nothing threatening to the army's internal discipline and did not interfere with the Kaiser's personal relations with the officers.

Before the Reichstag sitting the conservative press, reflecting heated controversy behind the scenes, violently attacked the proposal.

Denmark Avoids Complications

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Friday)—The Riksdag discussed the North Schleswig question in secret session on Wednesday. The Foreign Minister reviewed the political situation and the chamber eventually resolved to adhere, as in the past, to a policy of impartial neutrality, as being the only basis for Danish policy toward the foreign powers, and further, unanimously declared that the Danish people places its national hopes in a just realization of the general national aspiration, namely, the people's right to self-determination.

Suffrage in Saxony

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—A Dresden message states that the Conservative Party in the Saxon Diet has declared unanimously in favor of the introduction of equal universal suffrage.

Majority Socialists Divided

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. LONDON, England (Friday)—A wireless press Bernese message states that the German Majority Socialists' decision to participate in Prince Maximilian's Cabinet was not taken without considerable opposition within the party, led by Herren Hoch and Landsberg. Socialist Deputies for Hanover and Magdeburg, respectively, Herr Loeb, editor-in-chief of the Breslau Volksrecht, and Herr Otto Braun, a prominent member of the party executive.

"No Buying From America"

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sept. 30)—"No buying from America if it can possibly be avoided" must be the German watchword after the war, is the assertion of the Rheinische Westphälische Zeitung. The reason given by the paper is that, before the war, the balance of trade between the United States and Germany was against Germany to the extent of nearly 1,000,000,000 marks a year. Germany imported from the United States goods to the value of 1,711,000,000 marks, while German exports to the United States (Continued on page four, column six)

BRITISH CAPTURE ALEPPO, SEVERING BAGHDAD RAILWAY

Great Significance Attached to Capture of City in Northern Syria—Allied Forces Continue to Advance on Western Front

War Summary specially written for The Christian Science Monitor

The armies of the Central Powers are crumbling right across the world. Austria is practically out of the war, and has nothing before her but surrender, and surrender means disintegration. The position of Turkey, now that the Baghdad railway has been cut, is even worse. While as for Bulgaria, she accepted the inevitable long ago. Why on earth any of these powers go on fighting and losing more men for no purpose, it would be difficult to understand, were it not that their politicians have got them into a position from which they know not how to release them.

Asia Minor

It is this cutting of the Baghdad railway which is the most interesting thing in the recent war news. The British cavalry and tanks have entered Aleppo, which is just 200 miles north of Damascus or 330 miles north of Jerusalem to Constantinople reaches the main Baghdad line, and it is therefore one of the main stations on the line from Baghdad to Constantinople. The arrival of the British troops here completely cuts off the whole Turkish army between the Mediterranean coast and Mosul. Thus with one English army in their rear at Aleppo, and another on their front on the Tigris, and a third driving them up the Euphrates, there is nothing whatever for the Turks to do but to surrender in due time, since there are neither roads nor railways for them to remove their guns or matériel by. Presumably the army at Aleppo, which was understood to be commanded by the German field marshal Liman von Sanders, has retired along the Baghdad railway in the direction of Adana and Constantinople. But in any case the occupation of Aleppo is the practical end of the Turk.

The Western Front

Meantime the struggle goes steadily on upon the western front. The enormous importance that the Germans attach to Valenciennes is manifested by the tremendous struggle they are making to maintain it. In spite of this, however, the English are steadily outflanking it to the north and to the south, and when it goes, the Germans will have to go back as rapidly as they can, if they are not overwhelmed with it.

Further south the old Laon elbow is gradually being flattened out. The French are across the Serre, and have completely straightened their line across the angle between that river and the Oise. This is bringing them directly to the great junction at Hirson. But it is pretty certain that this will not be surrendered, if the Germans can help it, without a desperate struggle.

Von Ludendorff's Retirement

Meantime von Ludendorff has followed von Hindenburg into retirement. Who the unfortunate man is who is to take charge of the German armies at the present moment it is impossible to say, unless von Hindenburg is to be invited back. The prospect before the new chief of the staff is, however, anything but a cheerful one. It is understood, indeed, that von Hindenburg has intimated that the retirement to the line of the Meuse must be made forthwith, and that von Ludendorff's resignation is due to his refusal to accept such a decision.

COMMUNIQUÉS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)—The German War Office today issued the following statement:

"In Flanders, there were no engagements of special importance. The enemy is continuing the destruction of Belgian villages behind our front."

"The population of Otegem and Ingovigk, who sought refuge in cellars on account of the bombardment by incendiary shells, perished for the greater part."

"South of the Schelde, we made counter-attacks."

"In strong attacks between Famars and Arras the enemy succeeded in penetrating Englefontaine and Hégue, but was driven out of the latter place by a counter thrust."

"From the Oise to the Aisne the French continued their attacks, but we repulsed them."

"We maintained our positions about Origny and to the southeast of Origny Heights."

"On both sides of the Meuse there were no extensive fighting operations."

"The War Office tonight issued the following statement:

"There is nothing new to report."

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—Tonight's German official statement says:

"The day was quieter in Flanders. There were partial engagements between the Schelde and the Oise."

"From the Oise to the Aisne the French continued their attacks. South of the Oise these were brought to a standstill after initial gains of terri-

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Why the Germans are resisting desperately in Valenciennes region. Loss of fortress, which is now practically in British possession, would open the road to Mons and Maubeuge, and thereby disrupt the line of retirement through Charleroi.

tory. On the rest of the wide attacking front they failed.

Today's statement follows: "There have been tremendous and, thanks to the brilliant courage of our troops, successful struggles on many parts of the front. After a violent fire the enemy launched strong attacks in the Lys lowlands, southwest of Deynze, and between the Lys and the Schelde.

"From the north wing of the attack to the Courtrai-Audenarde railway he was repulsed.

"North of the Schelde the enemy, after slight initial gains of territory, was soon brought to a standstill.

"The new line between Ingoyghem and Avelghem held against repeated assaults in the afternoon. On the battlefield throughout the day the enemy artillery directed its fire on places lying behind the front, which, up until now, had been untouched by the war. They, for the most part, were destroyed by this fire, and the Belgian population suffered heavy losses in killed and wounded.

"Between the Schelde and the Oise the British yesterday confined themselves to violent partial attacks. South of Famars we threw back the enemy into his positions of departure by an extensive counter-attack. Southwest of Le Quesnoy and northwest of Landrecies attacks broke down.

"Between the Oise and the Aisne a big combined attack was launched by the French on a front of more than 60 kilometers. The main thrust was directed against our lines between the Oise and the Serre, as well as between Sissonne and the Aisne. The enemy endeavored to capture the Serre-Souche sector by cutting off this tract of territory, which is strong owing to the nature of the terrain. Attacks launched early in the morning between the Oise and the Serre broke down. In the afternoon the enemy obtained a footing in Villers-le-Sec and on the heights east of that place. He was repulsed on the rest of the front and suffered heavy losses.

"In the Serre-Souche sector the enemy was able to reach our lines only near Mortiers, Froimont, and near Vesle and Pierrepont. The troops of von Luttwitz by a uniform counter-attack, took their old positions between Vesle and Pierrepont. On the rest of the front our fire prevented the enemy from crossing the sections.

"West of the Aisne the enemy's attacks were accompanied by strong squadrons of tanks east of Soissons and on both sides of La Selve. They were completely shattered. Twenty-three tanks were shot to pieces west of Banogne. The enemy brought in strong forces between Nizy-le-Comte and the Aisne.

"On the heights west of the Aisne the enemy penetrated positions for the possession of which heavy fighting continued throughout the day. In spite of strong forces brought into action the enemy did not succeed in obtaining further advantage from the breach at Saxon Wood, near Herpy.

"Partial attacks took place in the Aisne lowlands southwest of Amagne. The enemy, who had temporarily advanced to the north bank of the Aisne near Ambly, was thrown back over the river by a counter-attack.

"East of the Aisne, artillery duels revived temporarily. Partial attacks by the enemy pressed back our posts to the northern edge of the heights north of Grand Pré. For the rest, they were repulsed.

"On both sides of the Meuse fighting activity was limited to a disturbing fire and minor infantry engagements. On the east bank Saxon companies cleared out a nest of Americans who remained behind after the last fighting there.

"South of the Selle, we captured prisoners in successful raids."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Sunday)—The Belgian War Office tonight issued the following statement:

"In the region of Englefontaine we repulsed a counter-attack. The enemy suffered heavy losses. Our positions are intact. In the direction of Arras another



Aleppo
City of Northern Syria captured by British troops. Situated at the junction of the Berlin-Baghdad and Palestine railways, its position has enormous strategic value.

counter-attack was repulsed with heavy losses.

"We have taken a few prisoners at various points.

"Italian war theater:

"The attack of the tenth army has proved successful.

"The eleventh Italian corps advanced east of the river, reaching a line from Roncadello to halfway between Cimadomo and St. Polo di Piave, connecting with the fourteenth British corps, who captured Tezze and Burgomellano.

"The day's prisoners aggregated 2000.

"Mesopotamia: Our forces pursued the Turks on both sides of the Tigris on Friday and, moving up the eastern bank, forced a passage at Lesser Zab, in conjunction with our cavalry, which crossed the river seven miles further upstream.

"The latter movement turned the left of the Turkish troops holding the Tigris and assisted our main body to drive the enemy across the Tigris to the western bank.

"The Turks were forced from a hill position on the left bank and their stores burned.

"Our patrols have entered the outskirts of Kerkook."

Today's statement says:

"After a heavy bombardment in the evening, the enemy made a determined counter-attack in an effort to straighten out the positions northwest of Le Quesnoy. The attack was completely repulsed. The enemy suffered great loss by our rifle and machine gun fire."

"Italian front:

"British troops cooperating in the Italian drive have captured the island of Grave-de-Papadopoli, in the Piave, with its garrison. A number of boats, moored at the island, were also seized by the British forces. Three hundred and fifty prisoners were taken. A strong Austrian counter-attack was repulsed.

"Syrian front: British cavalry and armed cars have occupied Aleppo."

Aleppo, a city of some 200,000 inhabitants, is strategically situated, about 80 miles inland from its port of Alexandretta, at the point where the Berlin-Baghdad Railway joins the main line which traverses the whole length of Syria and Palestine. Its Arab name is Halep, but in ancient times it was known as Beroea. It was attacked and taken on different occasions by the Saracens and the Mongols. The town, which is well built, and which possesses a European colony together with European schools and Christian churches, was wrested from the Mamelukes by the Turkish Sultan, Selim, in 1516, and became the capital of a pashalik. Until the discovery of a sea route to the East Indies, Aleppo had a large caravan trade, and was noted for its exports of various fabrics of cotton, wool, silk, and silver and gold ware. Up to the outbreak of the war, it had a considerable trade in

wool and cotton, grain, gums, saffron and hides, and was the seat of European and American consulates.

LONDON, England (Saturday)—In tonight's statement Field Marshal Haig says:

"As a result of a successful operation commenced by us this morning south of Valenciennes, we captured the villages of Arras and Famars, thus securing crossings of the River Rhonelle at the former place, and pushing forward along the east bank of the Schelde toward the southern outskirts of Valenciennes.

"A counter-attack delivered by the enemy in the neighborhood of Englefontaine was repulsed.

"During the course of today's operations we took prisoner about 1000 Germans."

The following is today's British official statement:

"Early this morning we carried out a successful minor operation on the borders of the Forest of Mormal, capturing the hill known as Mount Carmel and the village of Englefontaine, with a number of prisoners. Further north our patrols have made progress at certain points north of the Le Quesnoy-Valenciennes railway.

"A determined counter-attack launched by the enemy yesterday evening against our positions on the railway northeast of Malm was met by the troops of the fifty-first division with the bayonet and repulsed with heavy loss.

"Our line was advanced between Valenciennes and Tournai and the villages of Odomez and Maulde captured."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PARIS, France (Sunday)—Tonight's communiqué says:

"The retreat of the enemy continues between the Oise and Serre on a front of over 25 kilometers.

"We have occupied Boheries, Proix and Macquigny on our left and advanced as far as the outskirts of Guise."

"Further southward our troops are drawing near to the road between Guise and Marle."

"We have reached the general line of Bertaignemont Wood, Landfay-et-Bertaignemont, Monceau-le-Neuf and Montigny-sur-Crecy. Our forces took prisoners and war matériel."

"The enemy has been pressed northward on the Serre front. Our troops have occupied Crecy-sur-Serre and progressed beyond it."

The French War Office today issued a communiqué, which reads as follows:

"Between the Oise and the Serre the first army during the night redoubled its efforts. The enemy line is yielding along the entire front and is being withdrawn to the northward. The enemy is abandoning his positions."

"We captured Mont d'Origny, the town of Origny-St. Benoît, Cour-

jumelles, Chevresis-Moncaeu, and many other strong points.

"On our right we crossed the Perron and made progress northeastward. We took Hill 117 and a sugar mill 1500 meters west of Richécourt. The number of prisoners is increasing."

"Along the Serre on the front of the tenth army gains were realized. The Serre was crossed east of Assis. We penetrated enemy trenches east of Sissonne."

"A violent counter-attack in the region of the Masquigny farm was broken up by our fire."

"On the Banogne-Nanteuil front artillery fighting continues most lively."

"On Oct. 25 and 26 we captured over 2450 prisoners, including 51 officers."

"Further east the French have forced a crossing of the Serre River. A German counter-attack was repulsed."

PARIS, France (Saturday)—The French War Office tonight issued the following communiqué:

"Our troops, supported by tanks, today carried out a vigorous thrust between the Oise and the Serre. The enemy was overthrown and driven from several villages. We captured Pleine-Selve, Parpeville, and Chevresis-les-Dames and pushed north of Pleine-Selve as far as the approaches of Courjumelles. We took numerous prisoners."

"Between Sissonne and Chateau-Porcien the Germans attempted during the day to retake from us our gains of yesterday. Their counter-attacks with heavy effectives were renewed several times, especially south of Banogne and Herpy Mill. These were brought up against the resistance of our troops, who everywhere repulsed the enemy and maintained their positions."

"The number of prisoners taken in this region since yesterday exceeds 2300. One of our divisions alone captured several hundred machine guns."

"Aviation—On Oct. 25 our squadrons gave our troops effective cooperation during the battle along the front of the fifth army. Our pursuit patrols likewise circled over the field of battle at a height of from one to two hundred meters, assuring security of the air. Our observation planes, flying still lower, machine-gunned enemy troops, convoys, and batteries, supporting the tanks in their attacks, regulating the fire of our artillery and marking the advance of the infantry."

"One air crew fearlessly carried out its work 40 meters above the earth, braving the fire of the German machine guns, which were reported to our troops by signals. Another at an altitude of less than 300 meters carried out a reconnaissance five miles inside the enemy lines, and was able to report large enemy reinforcements arriving by camions in the region of St. Fargeau, which were immediately taken under our fire."

The text of today's official statement follows:

"During the night there was heavy artillery fighting between the Oise and the Serre. Contact was maintained with the enemy all along the front fought yesterday."

"On the south bank of the Serre River the French attacked the village of Mortiers, which fell into their hands after a violent fight, in which they took 167 prisoners, including two officers."

"East of the Souche the night was marked by energetic reactions on the part of the enemy infantry. Rather lively fighting occurred, especially in the outskirts of Petit Caumont. In spite of German counter-attacks the French maintained their positions east of the river."

"The battle continued until the end of the day between Sissonne and Chateau-Porcien. The French, breaking up the resistance of the Germans, carried the strong positions organized in 1917 which the Germans had continued to reinforce between Banogne, Recouvance and the Herpy Mill on a front of seven kilometers, attaining a depth of three kilometers at certain points. The French pushed forward their line as far as the road from Recouvance to Condé-lez-Herpy. More to the right the French captured the Herpy Mill and several centers of resistance. We took a number of prisoners and a considerable quantity of matériel."

"There was no change in the situation on the rest of the front."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
ROME, Italy (Sunday)—The statement from the War Office today says:

"In the Monte Grappa region the enemy persistently attacked but has

been repulsed with heavy losses, we taking 514 prisoners."

"On the middle Piave the fighting has increased."

"Our forces are now completely in possession of the island of Grave-di-Papadopoli, where 351 prisoners were taken."

"Counter-attacks against the British were repulsed."

"We brought down 10 hostile machines and dropped 400 kilograms of bombs on Levico station."

ROME, Italy (Saturday)—Today's official statement reads:

"In the region northwest of the Monte Grappa massif, fighting, begun at dawn, continued the whole day yesterday on the terrain carried by us on the preceding day. The struggle was fierce and with varying fortune, but finally the stubbornness of the Fourth Army overcame the desperate attacks of the enemy and our positions were maintained and extended at some points."

"The Aosta Brigade, with remarkable elan, took Monte Valderos, to the northwest of Monte Spinocchia. Airplanes bombed and dispersed columns of troops and transports in the Sugana Valley, the Clamon Valley, and the Arten Basin."

"In the last 24 hours 47 officers and 2002 of other ranks have been captured."

"The Pesaro Brigade and the eighteenth and twenty-third assault detachments carried out the difficult conquest of Monte Pertica, which had been formidably fortified by the enemy."

WASHINGTON, D. C.—General Pershing's communiqué for Friday reads as follows:

"On the Verdun front the battle has continued with violence east of the Meuse. Late yesterday our troops enlarged their important gains south of the Consenvoye-Damvillers road and occupied completely the Bois d'Ormont. Today the enemy counter-attacks repeatedly and with strong forces on the front from the Bois d'Ormont to the Bois d'Etraye."

"Although supported by violent artillery and machine-gun fire, his attacks were repulsed with extremely heavy losses. Only in Bois Belleu did he succeed in slightly pushing back our line. At this point after three assaults had failed before the stubborn resistance of our troops, the fourth attack forced us to withdraw from the eastern part of the wood. Hostile forces which attempted to penetrate our positions northwest of the Bois Belleu were driven back after a severe struggle lasting throughout the day."

"West of the Meuse our troops have advanced in the face of determined resistance on the slopes northwest of Grandpré and have entered the southern portion of the Bois de Bourgoigne."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
VIENNA, Austria (Sunday)—Today's official statement says:

"Monte Asolone and Monte Pertica repeatedly fell into enemy hands, but the Italians retained them only until evening at a heavy sacrifice."

"Efforts of the enemy to penetrate our lines northeast of Portica failed."

"In the region of Spinocchia enemy assaults failed."

"At Atlanteason we repulsed Italian thrusts."

"There is nothing new to report on Albanian operations."

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Eleven enemy airplanes and one balloon were brought down by American aviators brigaded with the British from Sept. 9 to Sept. 27, the War Department has been informed through a royal flying corps communiqué. British distinguished service crosses were awarded to Lieutenants G. A. Vaughn, Brooklyn; T. J. Erbert, Cleveland; L. Campbell, Wakeman, O.; L. A. Hamilton, Pittsfield, Mass.; and J. A. Keating, Chicago, Ill.

Special mention is made in the communiqué of Lieut. Vaughn, who, while on offensive patrol, was engaged by about 15 enemy airplanes, one of which he dived on and shot down in flames. He then attacked another which was seen to fall after he followed it down 2000 feet.

CABLE SERVICE OPENED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Private messages for Bulgaria will now be accepted at sender's risk, written in plain English or French, according to the Commercial Cable Company.

WAR REPORTS AND COMMENTS

Summary of the Operations in Russia and Siberia—Further Progress Made by the British Forces in Mesopotamia

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England, (Thursday)—

With regard to the military situation the Christian Science Monitor is reliably informed that in Russia and Siberia, the Bolsheviks attacked the allied positions at Seletsko on the Dvina on Oct. 16, driving back the allied forces to the main base at the junction of the Dvina and Vaga rivers, where the situation is now regarded as satisfactory. The Bolsheviks were in greatly superior numbers and possessed heavy artillery which outclassed the Allies.

In the Murman region trouble has been occasioned by Bolshevik bands committing sabotage on the railway. On the Volga front, the Tsch right wing west of Ekaterinburg has slightly advanced, but their left, being threatened by a Bolshevik turning movement has retired 50 miles east of Kinel.

In Western Siberia the railway employees held up a train transporting troops westward. The commanding officer, however, promptly occupied Zima town and station, where the incident occurred, proclaimed martial law, and arrested the strike leaders. This led to the discovery of collusion between the railway strikers and the Bolsheviks in the vicinity, which is proof of the necessity for strong allied forces to secure the European Tsch's communication.

In the Balkans the Franco-Serbian forces continue to harass the retreating Austro-Germans.

In Mesopotamia the British forces have made further progress in the Mosul region and also have advanced further up the Tigris.

In Transcaspiia rather confused fighting has been proceeding. On Oct. 14 British troops with Transcaspiian forces captured Dushak east of the Caspian, driving off the Bolsheviks with heavy losses and capturing three guns and 22 machine guns. The Transcaspiian allies immediately dispersed in search of loot, leaving the British Indian force to bear the full brunt of the subsequent Bolshevik counter-attack.

The Indian troops, who sustained severe casualties, were compelled to retire on Kaakha.

The Bolsheviks, however, in delivering this attack, uncovered their rear, which was attacked in turn and overwhelmed by Turcomans, with the result that the Bolsheviks retired discouraged from Dushak to Tejdin. The Bolshevik casualties were heavy, also their losses of matériel. British cavalry are now reported 13 miles east of Dushak.

British Aerial Operations
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Sunday)—The British War Office tonight in a statement on aerial operations says:

"On Saturday, we dropped 8½ tons of bombs on an important railway station."

"We destroyed eight hostile machines and drove three others down out of control."

"Two enemy balloons were set afire. Nine of our aeroplanes are missing."

"Last night we dropped three tons of bombs on railroads and other communications. All of our machines returned."

Another official statement tonight says:

"An independent air force made a

heavy attack on the Frescati aerodrome.

"Direct hits were obtained. All of our machines returned."

German Defense Weakens
PARIS, France (Saturday)—(Havas)—The fall of Valenciennes is imminent if it has not already occurred. Le Petit Parisien says. "The chief stronghold of the second German line is gone, its center invested. It is the object of direct assaults and local outflanking movements which will soon smash it," the paper continues. "The operations of General Debeny's army north of Guise and those of General Mangin in the direction of Marie constitute an increasing danger. The Escaut line may be considered as lost; the Sambre line will be taken shortly. We can foresee that the enemy will retreat to the Meuse."

Le Matin says that all information tends to show that the Germans cannot long resist the allied offensive. It says: "The German Army has no matériel, lacks munitions, has not sufficient reserves to continue a long battle and has no tanks with which to attack. The spirit in the enemy rear is at a low level, while the spirit at the front is bad. This has been proved by army orders which have fallen into our hands. We would be false to our ideals if we failed to take advantage of the situation."

Work of British Airmen
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Christian Science Monitor's European Bureau learns that the British Royal Air Force in the period from June to September accounted for some 2900 enemy machines on the French western front. This total excludes the losses inflicted by the British coastal squadrons of the independent force, R.A.F., and French and American air services. That these heavy losses have had considerable effect on the German air force has become increasingly apparent. Further, Germany's efforts to defend the Rhine towns from bombing raids have been a serious drain upon her resources. The British R. A. F. Independent Force, in four months, have made 320 separate raids into German territory. The progressive character of this menace to Germany is exemplified by the 66 tons of bombs dropped in June, 81 in July, 100 in August and 179 in September. The allied successes in Flanders have threatened to expose the new sector of the Rhine to the early possibility of aerial attacks.

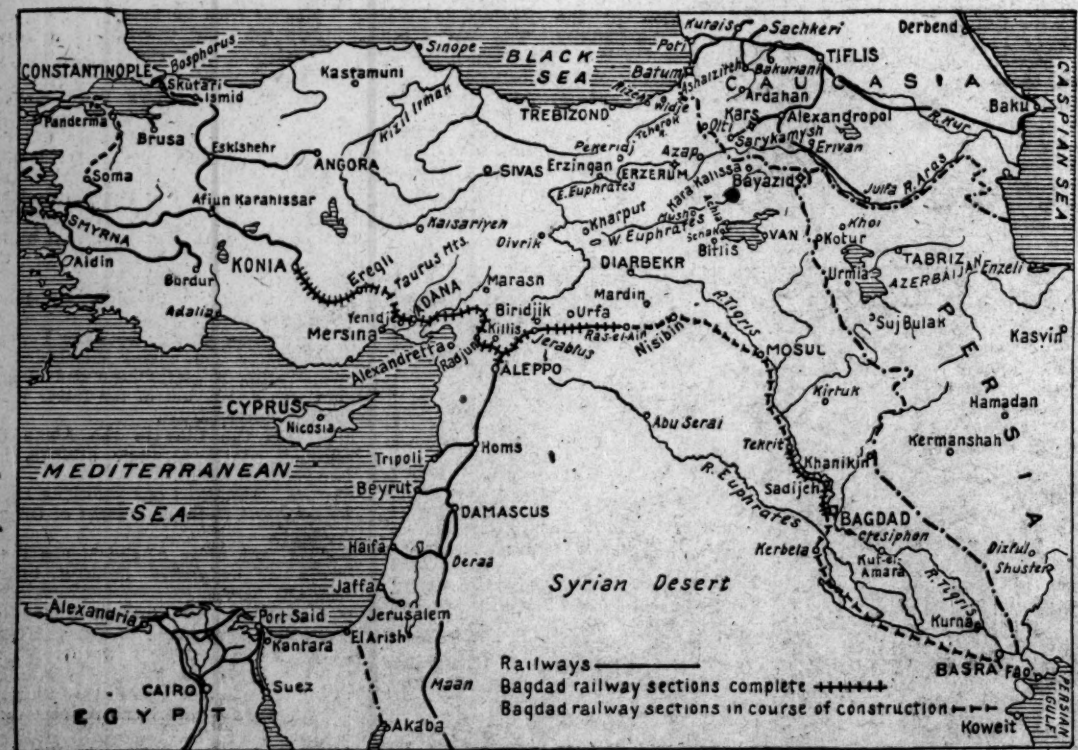
Desolation at Zeebrugge
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Zeebrugge is the picture of desolation, according to dispatches received on Sunday at the Belgian legation. The semaphore, the buildings of the Compagnie Maritime and the Solvay Chemical works are a heap of ruins; on the Mole itself all the buildings have been destroyed and the system of railway tracks and overhead cranes is out of commission—the passage between the Mole and the shore has been partially closed by a British submarine during the raid of April 23. Since then, the Germans set up two heavy guns, commanding the approaches to the harbor, and a great quantity of sand has drifted into the harbor, between the passage back of the Mole and the entrance to the Bruges Canal, where the wreck of the British cement-laden vessel, sunk in April, is still lying.

The only signs of activity in this desolate place, are the loud reports, followed by huge jets of water, and dense clouds of black smoke, coming from the explosions of the mines laid by the Germans which British sailors are blowing up.

The whole Belgian coast here had been transformed into a series of fortifications bristling with guns, wire

(Continued on page four, column four)



Great strategic gain by British troops in Northern Syria

Aleppo has been captured from the Turks. Its loss to the Ottoman forces means the severance of the Berlin-Baghdad Railway, the important line of communication between Constantinople and the armies operating along the Mediterranean seaboard and in Mesopotamia.

TRIUMPH OF ALLIED ARMY IN PALESTINE

British Press Correspondent Gives a Description of the Operations Which Ended in a Splendid Victory Over the Turks

I Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—In a dispatch dated from Palestine Headquarters, Sept. 19, Mr. W. T. Massey, representative of the British press with the expeditionary force in Palestine, gives an account of General Allenby's recent splendid victory over the Turks. The dispatch reads as follows:

Today has added another magnificent triumph to the records of General Allenby's Army. The general, after a Beersheba, concealing his intentions in a masterly way, launched a tremendous artillery and infantry attack which swept over a most elaborate system of defenses from the coast to the north of Arsuf, the ancient Apollonia, and crushed all resistance in the coastal sector within two hours. He then threw in the cavalry, which, passing rapidly over the flat ground near the coast, is now many miles north. London and Indian troops, after passing over the intrenchments within five miles of the sea, swung eastward to envelop the villages which were being attacked by other troops from the south.

This movement has been so completely successful that right across the Plain of Sharon far north of Et Tihah and Kalkileh the whole Turkish intricate chain of fortified positions is securely in our hands. Three thousand prisoners had passed through the cages by the afternoon, but today's capture will probably prove greater. When I left the front I saw several groups of uncaptured men coming in.

Preparations for the battle entailed a good deal of marching. The troops always moved at night, and remained hidden in orange and olive groves in the daytime. Our mastery of the air prevented enemy observers from seeing any change in our dispositions, and the movements of large columns of troops of all arms were concealed skillfully in a country where marching men raise huge columns of dust and the enemy possessed observation posts commanding a wide range. That the Turks remained mystified is the finest tribute that could be given to the staff's work.

When the first shafts of light appeared over the Judean hills there were signs of enemy anxiety. He showed more than his usual number of Vêre lights, but all was quiet in our lines until half past four, when, as if every gun were fired by the pressure of an electric button, vivid flashes on a 15 mile arc from the sea to the foothills illuminated the British front. At the same moment the infantry had gone over the top and were making their way toward the enemy intrenchments. They were a long way toward their objective before the Turks could put down a barrage. In almost every case their shells burst a long way in the rear of the attackers, who at many points were cutting the wire when, 10 minutes after the artillery bombardment had started, our barrage lifted to catch the retreating enemy.

I can testify to the excellence of the artillery work, for I have been not only about the trenches but along the roads for miles in the rear of the enemy's positions. Near the coast London and Indian troops turned the flank very quickly, leaving many prisoners to be brought in, and pressed on to take the next system. On the Londoners' right other Indian troops attacked a deep series of intrenchments well sited on low hills. These were carried with great dash, practically all the Turks being accounted for. Hundreds of prisoners of the Nineteenth Regiment, including the commander, were taken.

Further east west-country battalions with Indians did equally meritorious work. They not only attained their objectives early with slight loss, but overcame all efforts to delay them. They got into the village of Miskheh, a mile and a half to the southwest of Et Tihah early in the morning. Their rapid advance must have caused the Turks deep concern when they got to Et Tihah in the afternoon. There were Germans north of the town, but the Londoners were moving toward the enemy's rear, and the possibilities were favorable for us.

Indian and British troops operating more to the right, having got through the front line, turned east, and, assisted by East Anglian troops, captured Kalkileh, which was stubbornly defended. It had been subjected to a devastating fire. The East Anglians had met strong resistance, but long before noon they had gained the crests of the shell-torn foothills, and a remarkable peace seemed to prevail on the stony ground which earlier had been hidden by a mass of shell bursts. French troops did well at Rafat and Wadi Azzun in difficult country, and took about 200 prisoners.

At half-past 7, the infantry had opened a way for the cavalry to pass through. We had the wonderful spectacle of long columns of British yeomanry, Australian Light Horse, and picturesque and keen Indian cavalry moving over a wide expanse of country in the coastal sector to get to the enemy's rear. There has been no finer spectacle in the Palestine war than this rapid, well-ordered advance. The horsemen had to cross deep wadis and move over roads heavy with sand and dust, but all obstacles were lightly brushed aside. While important work was accomplished on the Plain of Sharon, the force on the Nabulus (Shechem) road had been kept busy. Welsh and Indian troops made an advance east of the road, securing important positions, and taking over 400 prisoners.

The air work throughout the day

materially aided in securing this big victory. From daylight till dark, machines piloted by the Royal Air Force and the Australian Flying Corps incessantly bombed troops and transport, riddled with machine guns men on the march and camps and transport, heavily bombing Afulah and the headquarters at Nabulus. All day patrols were over the enemy aerodrome at Jenin. Whenever a German machine, appeared likely to rise, it was bombed. I did not see one enemy aeroplane during the day.

The immense importance of General Allenby's victory cannot be exaggerated. Under the pressure everywhere of our troops, who are full of enthusiasm in spite of long marches and much fighting, the Turkish Army is in full retreat. It is impossible to estimate the vast quantity of machine guns, motors, ammunition stores, and rolling stock, which the Turk will find it difficult to replace. On the low ground in the passes there are great quantities of transport, which cannot be moved because the men have come to the horses on which to try to escape the advancing troops, or because it has been smashed by aircraft. The railway communications have been damaged everywhere, and Arab regulars and Beduin levies have done invaluable service by cutting the Hedjaz railway north and south of Deraa and the line running westward thereof.

Though some of the enemy are putting up vigorous rearguard fights in the hills, they cannot stop our progress, and large parties are bewildered at meeting our forces in unexpected places. We continually hear of Turks retreating on positions that we occupied several hours previously. The total number of prisoners is bound to increase. We are on three sides of them, and our net is drawing tighter every hour; the battle is far from finished yet, and it is too soon to predict the full result of the enemy's defeat.

Yesterday, Londoners and Indians made a swift march from Wadi Falik across the rocky ground to Tul Keram, where, with the aid of a mounted brigade, they rounded up much transport on the move. From Tul Keram the infantry moved to the north of the railway, which the Australians destroyed yesterday, to deny this pass to Samaria to the Turks. Other infantry, which carried the coastal defenses in one marvelous rush, faced east. Progress in the rough, hilly country was rapid, considering the ease with which the mountain tracks could be defended by a few machine guns. The Turks are now retreating hastily toward Afulah and Belsan, where our cavalry are waiting for them.

The attack near the Shechem road, which began the operations, was brilliantly conducted by Welsh and Indian and Cape battalions. All shared in the success. The mixed brigade began a most difficult night march on Wednesday over mountainous country east of the road, going over the watershed, then clambering down the steep faces of the hills, where the pressure of the battle was fiercest. The leading battalion, passing over the rocks of the Wadi Samieh, took the enemy posts and allowed the second battalion to pass through to the second objective, short lengths of sangars on prominent positions. These were taken, and the third battalion went on, driving the enemy from other strong points, then gave way to the fourth battalion, which faced west and carried the important feature of El Nugheir with a rush and another hill westward. The Cape battalion captured a hill to the northeast, and took one gun.

Another brigade, operating westward with equal success, attacked Forfar and Bidston Hills, about a mile and a half apart, the southernmost hill being taken from the north, the northernmost from the south.

The operations in this area were made extraordinarily difficult by steep hills and masses of boulders; but, thanks to fine leadership and the excellent condition of the troops, a high proportion of the enemy were accounted for with remarkably few losses on our side. Indeed, a brigade operating on the right took 34 officers and over 400 other ranks prisoners, besides inflicting many casualties. This morning Irish and Indian troops made a vigorous attack in the wild, mountainous country west of the Nabulus road, and drove the Turks from a long and strong line around Furkiah, which was one of the best-prepared systems in the hills. Pressing forward, they gained a good deal of ground to the north, considerably narrowing the front along which the enemy driven from the Plain of Sharon, can pass.

The value of mastery of the air could not be better exemplified than by the air work during these operations. Only one enemy machine has been seen except that captured today. This was near Haifa, but it fled on seeing one of our machines. We took three today at Afulah aerodrome with their mechanics and all their equipment. Over 11 tons of bombs were dropped yesterday, and 66,000 machine-gun rounds fired from a low altitude on the retreating enemy. The roads are covered with damaged materiel. The road from Jenin to Afulah, along which the Turks were walking unconsciously into our hands, was heavily bombed today with great accuracy, and large numbers of smashed vehicles were plainly visible on the road through the hills. At one spot bombed transport blocks the passage. Today's 10 tons of bombs clearly played havoc.

An incident today furnishes complete evidence that the Turks were taken by surprise by General Allenby's strategy. Early this morning cavalry moved across the plain of Esdraelon, and entered Afulah station, south of Nazareth. Completely unaware of our rapid sweeping movement, four staff officers left Jenin to ride to Afulah. Intercepted by an armored car, they attempted to fight with pistols, but were quickly acknowledged capture, and were brought in. Doubtless there were many other similar incidents, which serve to show that the enemy staff had failed to appreciate the extent of General Allenby's scheme.

REPORT ON FRENCH MASONRY

A previous article on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor of Oct. 25.

II Special to The Christian Science Monitor
The report of the special committee on French Masonry recommending the recognition of the two Masonic bodies of France, which was adopted by the grand lodge of California at its recent communication for 1918, after discussing the matter of the discontinuance of the use of the Bible in the French lodges and the healing of the breach between Anglo-Saxon and Latin Masonry, continues:

"Masonic scholars and jurists are divided in their opinion respecting the recognition of French Masonry. The members of one group contend that there can be no recognition of these powers because: (a) they are not sovereign and supreme within their territory; (b) that the lodges of the obedience of the Grand Lodge of France do not trace their origin to regular Ancient Craft Masonry; (c) that the Grand Orient exercises power over degrees other than the first three degrees of Symbolic Masonry; (d) that the Book of Constitutions, instead of the Holy Bible, is found upon the altars of the lodges; (e) that a belief in God and the immortality of the soul is a landmark and is fundamental in Masonry.

"This group contends that when a Mason ceases to express a belief in Deity, he ceases to be a Mason. It also asserts that an open Bible is an indispensable part of the furniture of a lodge, and that these requirements are immovable landmarks. We know that until recently most of the grand lodges in English-speaking countries were to be found espousing these principles, and they were supported by innumerable precedents, precedents, statutory enactments and utterances of the sages of the craft.

"However, there is a second group, which is constantly growing in size and importance, which has made new evaluations and formed new conclusions since the war has thrust this subject into prominence and caused a demand for a better and wiser solution. Your committee feels that it is in harmony with the thought and spirit of this second group. The requirement that lodges must derive immediately or immediately from regular organizations of Ancient Craft Masonry does not find universal adherence among grand bodies. The application of the doctrine would serve to arrest the growth and development of Masonry in many parts of the world, and might forever destroy the possibility of universal Masonry. No harm could be done by adopting the principle of recognizing, in countries where no symbolic grand lodge exists, the lodges and members of a legitimate and regular supreme council. If we deny the legitimacy of lodges originally founded under the supreme council or grand orient system, then a large part of the territory of the world must, perforce, remain unrecognized, and we could have no relations with the Masons of South America, France, Italy, Greece, Spain, Belgium and other countries, in all of which lands are supreme councils recognized by the two supreme councils of the United States. It seems to your committee that a just rule to apply to the Masonry of Latin countries would be to recognize lodges and Masons of any country where no grand lodge of Symbolic Masonry exists, provided such lodges and members are of the obedience of a jurisdiction recognized by the supreme council of that country, and such supreme council is affiliated with the supreme council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry for the southern jurisdiction of the United States.

"With respect to the acceptance on the part of the grand bodies in Latin countries of the idea of concurrent jurisdiction, we do not see why the Grand Lodge of California cannot tolerate the self-determination of this subject by such bodies. It is true that the Grand Orient and Grand Lodge of France have not at all times, nor do they now in all respects, comport themselves in accordance with the standards which we have set for the regulation of our ideas and practices, but we have no more right to demand that they accept the idea of exclusive territorial jurisdiction than they have to demand that we accept the idea of concurrent grand lodge jurisdiction. Our Latin brethren seem to live in fraternal concord under the rule they have seen fit to adopt, and we are persuaded that the Grand Orient of France, notwithstanding their adoption of this jurisdictional peculiarity, are not weakened in their Masonic powers, and they are doing great Masonic work in behalf of the distressed of the brotherhood of man, of the welfare of humanity and of the advance of civilization."

In addition to the Grand Lodge of California, the following grand lodges in the United States have enacted laws permitting their members to visit the lodges and hold fraternal relations with the members of the Grand Orient of France: Louisiana, Rhode Island, Iowa, Kentucky, District of Columbia, New Jersey, and Nevada. And the following fraternal relations with the Grand Orient of France: Louisiana, Rhode Island, Iowa, Kentucky, and New Jersey.

MENNONITES AND VICTORY LOAN
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
REGINA, Sask.—Mennonites in Saskatchewan will no longer have an excuse to refrain from purchasing Victory Loan bonds, for the Minister of Finance has written the Mennonite

bishops, while on a visit to this Province, saying that he will set aside for the maintenance of hospitals and for relief a sum equal to the aggregate amount which Mennonites in Canada subscribe to the Victory Loan. This, it is stated, satisfies the bishops, and a large support is expected from the Mennonites to the loan, as they are a wealthy and saving class of people.

LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 404)

"Kindergarten": Child-Garden
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I have just read letter No. 351, by Gertrude Maynard, from which I quote: "... the word well expresses the peculiar function of the kindergarten, and was considered by Froebel to have been almost inspired."

This is true; and I think that Froebel himself would welcome its translation in America into our own language. The Christian Science Monitor has suggested "Children's Garden."

Now a fully equipped kindergarten has (and every one should have) an orderly arranged piece of ground of which each child has a portion for his or her individual garden. But the whole institution is, as Froebel named it, a child-garden in which, under the loving guidance of a trained child-gardener, the growth of the little ones into the consciousness of their true being as spiritual and in God's own image may be quickened and harmonized.

To quote from William J. Harris, "The child here, in the plays and games, in which all join (pupils and teachers), ascends from the world of nature to the world of humanity; from the world of things to the world of self-activity; from the material and earthly to the spiritual."

As one of our pioneer child-gardeners with Susan E. Blow, as one who has given the best of her years to the service of these little ones wherever her life has come in touch with them, I plead earnestly for the retention of Froebel's inspired, most appropriate and therefore most beautiful name, Child-Garden!

(Signed) HELEN JOSLIN-LEBEUF.
Orange, Cal., Oct. 15, 1918.

Restaurant Patriotism
(No. 403)
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

The plea of patriotism flaunted by certain restaurants, operating in some of the large cities of the United States, with regard to the vast quantities of sugar they have been instrumental in saving by their adherence to the federal regulations relative to the serving of this commodity to their patrons, should, perhaps, be balanced by the fact that the restaurants have themselves enjoyed a substantial profit in dollars and cents by their observance of the ruling. Moreover, at the same time that they are parading their claims to special praise, the restaurant proprietors have reduced the size of their orders and put up their prices. Would it not have been an even stronger evidence of patriotism on the part of the restaurants, as well as a reward to their customers for the patriotic submission of the latter to the government order, if a slight reduction in the amount of the bill tendered had accompanied the shrinkage in the size of the order served?

(Signed) A. S. HOLLIS.
Boston, Oct. 21, 1918.

(No. 402)
Rent Profiteering
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Unearned incomes are almost always derived from some monopoly of public privilege privately owned, and rent is probably the greatest source of such incomes.

To treat as one the rent of a building and the land it stands on is not to distinguish between the result of industry and the control of opportunity for industry; the income from one part of the investment is interest, and from the other part, ground rent.

The value of a building largely depends upon the cost of reconstruction, but the value of the land almost entirely upon the extent of public privileges within reach; therefore, the income from the building is earned by the owner, but that from the land by the people at large, and accordingly must be regarded as not earned by the individual owner of the site.

From the moment of erection, the value of a building tends to decline, although the war-time scarcity of labor and materials may overcome for a while this tendency, and permit the owner to obtain more interest, but the rise in rent is really due to the growing demand for the particular space the building occupies.

War-income taxation does not discriminate between incomes that are earned and those that are not.

The public collection of ground rent is, doubtless, one of the great problems with which future generations will have to deal.

(Signed) OSCAR HUDSON.
Toronto, Ont., Oct. 17, 1918.

THE BARBER'S SHOP

Minife was leaning over his gate. His appearance, the immaculate whiteness of his apron, the polish of his shoes, the jaunty set of a cap, not quite large enough for his head, left nothing to be desired. He whistled an air from an opera and gazed down the road. Several passers-by were greeted with a hearty "Hello," or a "Good mornin'," but none stopped to talk. Minife's manner did not invite to conversation. Every now and then he turned a searching gaze upon his own



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor.
"His appearance... left nothing to be desired"

shop window. "Nice little place," he murmured to himself, "an' no mistake! Time was," he went on reflectively, "when that place would 'ave looked big ter me—but it don't now. Strikes me—' he was beginning, when the appearance of Moon at the farthest end of the street, cut short his soliloquy. He had been waiting for Moon. That was evident.

"Good mornin'," he began, bowing low, cap in hand as Moon approached. "Might I, sir," very apologetically, "mike so bold, sir," he went on, taking a paper from his pocket and handing it to Moon, "might I mike so bold, sir, 'as to arst yer jest to cast an 'eye, sir,—ex-cuse me,—jest a glance, sir,—no more—over this 'ere dockment?"

"Why, yes, Professor, certainly," Moon replied. "Glad to! As a matter of fact you're the man I want," he went on. "I was coming to you."

"You was, sir?" delighted, "Well, sir,—that's not might be called a co-hincidence, sir. Step 'hinside, sir, very pleased, sir, I'm sure. Nice dyc, sir. Everythin' going strong?"

As Mr. Moon and he entered the shop, Minife ran on in a low confidential tone. "There's nuthin I enjoy more, sir, than an 'appy kind er co-hincidence. Seems so fitted, sir, don't it? Seems like 'avin' been planned, sir, don't it now? Me—witin, sir,—an' you comin'—"

"Oh, quite so," Moon answered, with an amused smile. "Marvellous provision. But what was it you were wanting me for, Minife?"

"Well, sir, 'ere, sir,—kindly 'ave a look at this 'ere paper, sir."

Moon took it from Minife and glanced over it. It was an ordinary invitation to be present at a meeting in the Town Hall to decide upon town affairs.

"What of it, Minife?" Moon inquired, seeing nothing peculiar in the form of address.

"Wot of it, sir? Well, sir," with slight exasperation, "Them's my business hours. A barber's business is never done, sir. And without by yer leave—or with yer leave, 'e requests me ter appear. Re-quests—sir."

"You needn't go if you don't want to, Minife," Moon assured him consolingly.

"But, sir, pardin me, I'll get one o' them 'ere summonses if I don't, sir."

"No," said Moon, with emphasis, "not at all."

"Do you mean, sir?" Minife inquired with elaborate courtesy, suppressing, at the same time, a desire to contradict Moon. "Of course, sir, you knows, sir,—I'm not disputin' that—but, sir, mark this, sir, seems 'e requires 'advice. 'You are especially,—e-spesh-ially 'requested' to present yourself."

"So are two thousand other people in this neighborhood," Moon replied dryly.

Minife created a diversion. He dropped a pair of scissors with a rattling to the floor! For a moment he felt himself at a disadvantage. A foolish mistake was not at all to his liking, for in his own estimation he was an oracle or nothing.

"Excuse me, sir," he said, stooping to recover the scissors and making, at the same time, an elaborate show of reading the paper, where it lay on the table before Moon.

"Well, well, sir, yes, sir, 'o course you're puffed right. It's only one o' them infantile affairs! That comes o' bein' a busy man, sir," smiling blandly. "I read it casual like, sir."

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CANADA'S SECOND
VICTORY LOANGovernor-General and Premier
to Be First Subscribers to the
New Loan, Objective of
Which is \$500,000,000Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Victory Loan drive commences this morning, the objective being \$500,000,000. Of this sum \$11,000,000 have been allocated to Ottawa. The first bond is to be purchased by the Premier of the Dominion, Sir Robert Borden, who will shortly after noon drive from his offices to the Plaza, where he will publicly sign his name to an application form. This act will be followed by speeches. The three weeks' campaign will then be in full blast.

While it is true that the Prime Minister will sign the first application form, His Excellency, the Duke of Devonshire, has the honor of being the first subscriber to Canada's second Victory Loan. In a letter to Sir Thomas White, Canadian Finance Minister, the Governor-General writes as follows: My dear Sir Thomas:

I shall be glad if you will include my name in the first list of subscribers to the Victory Loan of 1918.

This loan, I am sure, is of the utmost national importance in connection with Canada's continued effective prosecution of the war and the establishment of Imperial credits for the purchase of foodstuffs, munitions and other supplies urgently required by Great Britain and the Allies.

I have every confidence that the patriotism of the Canadian people which has so nobly sustained every duty and obligation imposed by the war will again respond to the appeal and that the Victory Loan of 1918 will be even a more striking and notable success than that of last year.

Believe me, my dear Sir Thomas,
Yours very truly,
(Signed) DEVONSHIRE.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance, met workers in the Victory Loan organization here and was impressed with the enthusiasm shown. Saskatchewan's objective is \$25,000,000, which is \$3,000,000 more than the sum secured last year, when crops were much better than now, but he was assured the sum desired would be secured. Several of the provincial divisions have stated that they want a larger objective than the amount set for them, while none have refused to assume the responsibility of raising the amount allotted.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—A large number of bankers and financiers recently called together to discuss campaign plans for the \$50,000,000 Victory Loan, were as one upon the question of continuing the war until the Allies have crossed the Rhine and the Hun is brought to his knees.

Denison Miller, governor of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, was one of the speakers. He stated that his country had had seven war loans, every one over-subscribed, some of them more than doubled. Never in the history of the war, he declared, was money so sorely needed as now. Conditions in France and Belgium, where cities were turned into heaps of bricks merely for the sake of destruction, made every one determined that the war should end in the unconditional surrender of the Germans.

Sir Edmund Walker, president of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, said that a year ago we were confident of victory, but now we are "in a position to demand the absolute surrender of the Hun, the creature we propose to eliminate from the civilization of the hereafter before we touch the question of peace." Everything connected with the war, he pointed out, must go on increasing, or it was necessary that everything be on the crest of its dynamic force at a moment like the present. The man, he declared, who had money in the bank or had credit which would enable him to borrow in order to lend to the limit and did not make the best use of his opportunities, played his part in a contemptible way. Deposits, he said, were larger this year than last, and in this great campaign for funds with which to carry on the war he believed it to be the duty of the bank managers to bring canvassers and depositors together. Recounting what Canada had already done to assist in carrying on the war to a successful conclusion, Sir Edmund said nothing in her history would ever efface the glory of the fact that thousands went to the aid of the mother country without the need of conscription. In fact everything Canada had been asked to do, she had done beyond all conception of her capacity, and today she is not only paying her own way but is lending money to Great Britain.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

EDMONTON, Alta.—Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance in the Dominion Government, while in Edmonton on his western tour, expressed himself as greatly pleased with the results of his trip, which is being taken in the interests of the Victory Loan. Everywhere he said he found a fine spirit of patriotism and much enthusiasm in regard to the loan. In reply to a query, Sir Thomas stated that he did not believe the talk of an early peace nor yet the short crop in the West would have a prejudicial effect on the success of the loan.



Col. Edward M. House

Whose arrival in Paris on a confidential mission from President Wilson is considered highly significant

DECLARATION BY
TWELVE NATIONSDelegates of Oppressed Peoples
Sign Document Uniting Them
in Common Aims for a Better
Civilization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Twelve representatives of the 12 oppressed nations of Europe who, as delegates to the Democratic Mid-European Union, had been meeting for three days before in an effort to formulate plans for political and economic independence for their countries after the war is over, gathered in the East room of Independence Hall on Saturday and affixed their signatures to the declaration of common aims, which it is hoped will prove the ground plan for a better civilization among the groups affected.

The first to sign his name was Dr. T. G. Masaryk, of the newly recognized Tzecho-Slovak Republic, who had acted as chairman of the deliberations. As he affixed his signature there came through the room the subdued murmur of thousands of deeply interested persons gathered on the outside, many of whom were expatriates from countries who now hope to be free.

In succession 11 other representatives signed. In the order in which their names appear on the document they were: Dr. Masaryk, for the Tzecho-Slovaks; T. M. Heilinski, for the Poles; Dr. Hincovitch, for the Jugo-Slavs; Nicholas Seginsky, for the Ukrainians; Gregory Zastkovitch, for the Utho-Ruthenes; Thomas Narouevitch, for the Lithuanians; Capt. Vassile Stocia, for the Rumanians; Charles Tomazullo, for the Italians of the Irredenta; Christos Vasilakaki, for the Unredeemed Greeks; Christo Dako, for the Albanians; Itamar Ben Avi, for the Jews of Palestine, and Dr. Gregory Pasdemadjian, for the Armenians.

Dr. Masaryk occupied the straight-backed armchair used by John Hancock when he attached his signature to the Declaration of Independence. The other signers were grouped around him.

This document appeared practically as printed in The Christian Science Monitor of Saturday. One or two minor changes which do not affect the general tenor of the pronouncement were made, in order to satisfy the objections of Dr. Hincovitch, representing the Jugo-Slavs. Judge William W. Porter then made an address on behalf of the people of this city and was followed by Dr. E. J. Cattell.

The ceremonies completing the sessions were held outside, when the bell that has been modeled somewhat after the Liberty Bell was unveiled by a little daughter of a Tzecho-Slovak immigrant, and each of the signatories to the declaration of common aims struck it once for the country he represented. The bell is the gift of American-born children of immigrant parents of the countries interested.

Attending the ceremonies were representatives of a number of patriotic American societies, including the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution, the Colonial Dames, and others.

Mutiny Suppressed

BERNE, Switzerland (Saturday)—Order has now been almost completely restored at Fiume, where the Croatian soldiers of the seventy-ninth regiment revolted, according to an official dispatch received here. The three battalions of a Hungarian regiment which marched against and occupied the Honved barracks disarmed the mutinying Croats.

PREMIER'S VISIT TO
FRANCE SIGNIFICANT

(Continued from page one)

problems which I feel confident will be met with high courage and with the wisdom which comes from lofty motives and unselfish hearts."

Colonel House told the semi-official Havas Agency that his trip had no connection with an armistice and he had not received from President Wilson and the American Government special powers to negotiate on this question. As regarded further negotiations which might arise, he declined to talk.

He added that the American press had been a faithful interpreter of the general feelings of the United States during the exchange of notes with Germany.

PARIS, France (Saturday)—The newspapers regard the arrival of Col. Edward M. House, who is in Paris on a confidential mission from President Wilson, as of great importance to the belligerent powers associated with the United States and a step toward attaining political unity which is considered to be equally important with military unity.

"The only positive declaration interviews were able to obtain from him," says La Liberté, "was that he arrives as the official representative of the United States and the President. It is no longer a question of a private mission, but an official representation accredited to the European allies. This is important. Henceforth the United States will be represented at the inter-allied council of Versailles in complete fashion—no longer for military affairs only."

WOMEN MEMBERS
MEASURE IS TO BE
PRESSED IN LONDON

(Continued from page one)

tion of the Milner interview, but Sir George Cave, in Mr. Bonar Law's absence, deprecated discussion, insisting that they were most critical times, when any debate possible, any speech, might affect the course of history. Communications of immense importance were passing between the governments, and to discuss in the House either the terms of an armistice or of peace, would be a very great error. The House displayed ready agreement with his remark and supported him by at once adjourning and thus preventing a development of the debate.

In the House of Lords, Lord Middleton's motion for the appointment of a joint committee of both Houses to consider the report on the Indian constitutional reforms was rejected by 25 votes to 21. The vote was taken after two days' deliberation, in which Lord Lansdowne took a prominent part, maintaining that India was Eastern to the backbone, and would remain Eastern, unimproved, except on the surface, by Western democratic ideas, and uttered a warning against "attaching great patches of European veneer to an oriental system."

Lord Curzon declined to support the motion on the ground that the final shape of the bill founded on the report would have to be determined by Parliament, and Lord Curzon, replying finally for the government, pointed out that the war, which had altered the whole atmosphere of life, must necessarily have left more than a surface impress upon the Indian nation, and argued that the motion would increase the government's difficulties tenfold. It would not give Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford fair play.

Lord Curzon agreed with Lord Selborne that the Montagu-Chelmsford

report committed not only the government, but Parliament and the nation, since he could not recall any hint of dissent either from the spirit or even the phraseology of that declaration, which, he imagined, was framed with as much, perhaps more, care than Queen Victoria's famous declaration in 1858, framed by Lord Derby and corrected and penned by Her Majesty's own hand.

WAR REPORTS
AND COMMENTS

(Continued from page two)

defenses, storage depots, connected by a railway as also by the main road parallel to it. The celebrated sea shore promenade is broken up by the trenches and protected shelters of machine guns and small cannon.

The roads are in fairly good condition, but all bridges and locks are destroyed. It is evident that the intention of the Germans has been to render the coast impregnable from the sea, and thus threaten Dover and the English coast, and that they had to beat a precipitate retreat before the irresistible dash of the Belgian troops.

In the celebrated "Chapelle de Saint Sang," in Bruges, many of the stained-glass windows are shattered, but the Crypt is intact, and the masonry has not suffered much damage.

War Summary by General March

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Summarizing the situation of the western battle front on Saturday, General March said that the Germans have evacuated or been driven out of 7000 square miles of Belgian and French territory since July 18; that 400 square miles have been freed during the past week, and that all the coal fields in northern France have been reconquered except for a five-mile tract where the allied advance now is being pressed near the Belgian border.

General March announced that five American corps and divisions commanders who have been actively engaged in France are returning home on the recommendation of General Pershing to take important assignments here. They are Maj.-Gen. Omar Bundy, who organized and commanded the fifth army corps, and who will go to command Camp Pike, Arkansas; Clarence R. Edwards, who took to France the twenty-sixth (New England National Guard) division, and who will be assigned to command Camp Lee, Virginia; John E. McMahon, who commanded the fifth (regular) division and will be assigned to Camp Zachary Taylor, Kentucky; George H. Cameron, who commanded first the fourth (regular) division and later the second army corps, new assignment not announced; and Beaumont B. Buck, recently awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for gallantry in action at which time he was wounded, new assignment not announced.

In making these announcements General March laid great stress upon the fact that all of the officers ordered home had done splendid work at the front and proved their ability on every occasion. Reverting to the military situation, General March pointed out that the Franco-American lines from the Meuse to the Oise stood parallel to the great railway line near the Belgian frontier and constituted a threat against that line throughout its entire length. Among American divisions on the line, General March identified the seventy-ninth (Pennsylvania, Maryland and District of Columbia); eightieth (Virginia, West Virginia and Pennsylvania); thirty-third (Illinois); eighty-second (Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee) as being east of the Meuse. West of the Meuse are the seventy-sixth (New England and New York); seventy-eighth (New York, New Jersey and Delaware); seventy-seventh (New York City and vicinity); thirty-second (Michigan and Wisconsin) and fifty-eighth regiment of regular infantry.

Identifying units operating with the British east of Cambrai, General March named the one hundred and sixth infantry and the one hundred and fourth, one hundred and fifth and one hundred and sixth machine gun battalions. The fortieth (California, Utah, New Mexico, Arizona and Colorado) and eighty-third (Ohio and West Pennsylvania) divisions, General March said, are depot divisions and have not been in action, while the eighty-fourth (Kentucky, Indiana and Southern Illinois) division is now arriving in France.

TZECHS REPLY TO
SLAV GREETINGS

Fraternal Solidarity of Tzecho-Slovaks and the Jugo-Slavs

Marked in Exchange of Notes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—Doctor Trumbitch having sent a telegram greeting with enthusiasm, in the name of the Jugo-Slav committee, the provisional government of the free Tzecho-Slovak people, Doctor Benes replied thanking him heartily in the name of the Government, army, and Tzecho-Slovak nation, for the splendid testimony of fraternal solidarity which will remind all the world that their two nations, united in the past by common sufferings and hopes, will be united today and tomorrow in victory.

Since its national recognition, he continued, the Tzecho-Slovak people has never lost sight of the fact that its independence and unification would be impossible without the independence and unification of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes. "In this war, our nation has proved from the beginning that it considers the liberty and union of your people as a condition of its own salvation. If today we celebrate victory, the first great result of our common efforts is that to the Jugo-Slavs also, victory is already assured."

MUSIC

Philadelphia Music

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The tocsin of Philadelphia's musical season is always sounded at the initial concert of the Philadelphia Orchestra; and this is set for Friday, Nov. 1. It is of interest to survey the reconstructed personnel of this excellent body of players. It is now "100 per cent American," with the solitary exception of Daniel Bonade, first clarinetist, a French-Swiss. From the Boston Symphony Orchestra comes André Maquarre, to take the place of his brother Daniel in the same orchestra we gain the rare gifts of Emil Fiebr as first violin, Leopold Stokowski, leader, Leopold Stokowski, is to take in hand 100 prospective United States Army bandmasters, and in their training he will have the help of the wind instrument players of his own big band.

While German music is barred from the pabulum which the local orchestra sets before its public at home and on tour, the French (Conservatoire) orchestra which is to play here under Messager on Nov. 5 has no compunction about the Fifth Symphony of Beethoven. When the Metropolitan Opera Company begins its season here on Nov. 19, it will use the opera "Marouf" of the Boston Symphony Orchestra's new director, M. Rabaud.

On Oct. 24, 1918, the Philadelphia Orchestra played M. Rabaud's Second Symphony in E minor for the first time in America. It made a deep impression. After the concert the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor wrote to Mr. Stokowski, who had secured the scores in Paris during the summer, "When you found that symphony, yours must have been the rapture of a discoverer into whose ken a new planet swims." Mr. Stokowski replied, "You are right. I was overjoyed. All summer long I played the music over to myself in a sort of ecstasy. It seemed then, and it seems now, one of the distinctively high-minded and fine-tempered works of modern musical authorship. It bears witness to a patrician mentality in the composer. It has not the rugged intellectuality of Brahms or even of Mahler. But it is a work nobly conceived and at the same time easy to play."

Soloists with our orchestra this season are: Ossip Gabrilowitch, Jacques Thibaud, Olga Samoff, Etienne Zimbalist, Margarete Matzenauer, Josef Hofmann, Povla Frijsch, Hans Kinder, Harold Bauer, Thaddeus Rith, Carlo Liten, the Belgian tragedian, Henri Casadesus with his violon d'amour, Alfred Cortot, Toscha Seidel, Maggie Teyte, Marcia Van Dresser and Edwin Evans (a Philadelphia baritone). Cortot is esteemed as good a pianist as France has today. Last summer in Paris the writer heard him play at the Cercle Volney, that delightful association of those who care for music and the cognate arts. The affair was arranged for Americans, and with a violinist in khaki, M. Cortot played Debussy and d'Indy with exquisite tact and perception. He is

modest and self-effacing in his personality, but in his accompaniment he never abases himself to a pale negation where the score calls for a decently robust assertiveness.

During the summer a movement was launched whose outreach none can measure. The Friends of Music and Art is in large part composed of the Waist and Dressmakers Union, Local 15, part of the International Workers (not to be confused with the Industrial Workers) of America, Abraham Silver, the manager of the union, has formed a beneficial association, a cooperative grocery store, a library with good books in the Russian, Polish, English and other tongues. He has now capped his altruism with a beautiful country home, reared cooperatively at a cost of \$20,000, known as Unity Home and located at Orville, Penn.

It was opened on July 4 with a concert arranged by Benno Rosenheimer; and during the course of the summer Aline van Barentzen, pianist, Sascha Jacobinoff, violinist, Bernard Olshansky, Russian baritone, Madeleine MacGuigan, violinist, Kathryn Meisle, contralto, Edward Barnes, baritone, Elsa Lyons Cook soprano, William S. Thunder, pianist, Edith Mahon, pianist, were heard. Each of these artists has a reputation not circumscribed by the City of Brotherly Love.

It is delightful to recall the fact that about 300 working girls heard each of these concerts, and gratifying to learn that the membership of this significant new musical society has in less than three months exceeded 2200.

Our extremely active Settlement Music School, in which Josef Hofmann has at all times manifested the friendliest interest, has shown Philadelphia by its eager waiting lists how rich a vein of musical talent awaits the prospector among our foreign-born population. Of that singular aptitude and apprehension this new society is eloquent. The Symphony Club (of working lads with a large orchestra) is a parallel manifestation. Music, like murder, will out. The "high-brow" laity of Philadelphia in the past has not always been good to the "recitalist." Even artists like the Kneisel Quartet and Busoni have played to a corporal's guard. But our foreign-born, if the price is moderate and the place and time are amply heralded, will turn out in profusion and supply a rapt attentiveness.

VON LUDENDORFF
RESIGNS COMMAND

(Continued from page one)

States amounted to 713,000,000 marks. Dividends on German holdings of American securities, in addition, helped to pay the bill for goods bought in America.

"How could we possibly meet a still further increased debt balance?" asks the paper. "We had to realize our American securities to pay for raw materials while the United States was still neutral and to meet demurrage on our ships held in American ports." The conclusion seems inevitable to the paper that Germany must cur-

tail her cotton and copper imports from the United States that they do not exceed, or only slightly exceed, her own exports of fertilizers, dyes and chemicals. The rest of Germany's erstwhile imports from America, it says, can and must be stricken off the list.

"Our imports of American agricultural machinery must cease," says the writer. "The openings offered in Russia, Rumania, and the Balkans are so great that we must push our own machinery there with all our might."

Princes to Be Taxed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—A Berlin message states that motions were introduced in the Reichstag and both houses of the Prussian Diet yesterday, proposing, in view of the amendment of the Constitution, that all federal princes and their houses should in future contribute to the taxes of the country.

Agreed on Alsace

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—"As for Alsace-Lorraine, it is at once clear that, as these territories were expressly mentioned among President Wilson's 14 points, we agree to the regulation of these questions by peace negotiations," said Dr. W. S. Solf, German Foreign Secretary, in addressing the Reichstag on Thursday.

"Moreover, having accepted President Wilson's program as the basis of the entire peace work," Dr. Solf continued, "we will loyally and in the sense of complete justice and fairness fulfill the program in all directions and at all points."

Prussian Electoral Bills

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—The Prussian Herrenhaus has passed en bloc the three electoral bills as amended by the special committee, according to a Berlin dispatch. The reactionaries did not vote.

FREEDOM FOR ALL
GREEKS DEMANDEDSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N.Y.—A mass meeting of unredeemed Greeks was held in Carnegie Hall on Saturday night, its most enthusiastic moment occurring when Turkey's latest appeal for peace was announced. Christ Vassilakakis and N. G. Kyriakides, members of the Grecian Parliament; Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, William Fellows Morgan and the Rev. Alexander Papagopoulos were the speakers. Dr. Butler said: "We ask American public opinion to declare that in the settlement of the great issues of freedom that grow out of this war, no Greek be left in bondage."

Mr. Vassilakakis added: "Is it possible that America, with France and Great Britain, will neglect the complete restoration of Hellenism? If the Allies are fighting now for democracy, how will they neglect the mother of democracy?"

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MANY STATE-WIDE CALIFORNIA ISSUES

Campaign for the Governorship Hinges on Prohibition—New Rolph Move—Proposed Changes in the Constitution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The California gubernatorial campaign has practically resolved itself into a prohibition contest as this is about the only clean-cut issue between the candidates, Gov. William F. Stephens, Republican, who seeks to succeed himself, and Theodore A. Bell, Democrat, running as an Independent, there being no regular Democratic candidate owing to complications in the primary election. Gov. Stephens favors and Bell opposes the ratification of the federal prohibition amendment and the state-wide bone-dry measure, Bell stating that he takes this position, not because he wants the sale, but because he wishes to see it abolished by means of education and local option.

The total registration this year is something like 1,200,000, and the total vote two years ago was over 505,000. While it is admitted that Bell will receive the solid wet vote, it must be remembered that the dry sentiment in the State has increased greatly since 1916. Many who have always looked with toleration or even favor upon the saloon must have in the last few months determined to vote against it because of the defiance of federal regulations regarding the sale of liquor to soldiers and sailors. Furthermore, within the last few weeks the argument that prohibition would bring great financial loss to vineyardists and to the State, which argument has always been a potent one for the liquor interests, has been pretty well dissipated by the demonstration that grapes and grape lands can be profitably used for other purposes than wine-making. Bell has been endorsed by the Democratic organization. Within the last few days a movement has developed to write in on the ballot the name of James Rolph, Republican, who sought both the Democratic and Republican nominations and received a large vote at the primary. If this movement develops, it will doubtless be a serious factor in the result. Rolph's following was mostly wet.

The records of two congressmen on various war measures are being used against them in the campaign now in progress. These are Congressman E. A. Hayes, Republican, of San Jose, representing the eighth district, and Charles H. Randall, Democrat, of Los Angeles, representing the ninth district. While neither of these is charged with disloyalty, both of them being now active supporters of the war, the argument is advanced by their opponents that if they voted wrong at the beginning of the war, what guarantee is there that they will vote right in the important peace and reconstruction periods now approaching. The candidacy of Congressman Hayes is opposed by the Republican Congressional League of Santa Clara County, the president and active head of which is William W. Campbell, director of Lick Observatory on Mt. Hamilton, this organization having thrown its support to W. E. Herman, the Democratic candidate. This Republican organization of the county where Congressman Hayes resides in opposing that candidate says: "On April 6, 1917, notwithstanding the many humiliations heaped upon us by Germany, Representative Hayes voted in Congress to prevent the United States from entering the war. Several weeks later he voted against our government's great war plan for raising an army to fight the war."

Twenty-five state-wide measures, many of which are constitutional amendments, involving questions of fundamental importance in government and public welfare, as well as the claims of candidates for state offices and the Legislature, come before the people of California at the general election on Nov. 5. Important amendments to the charters of the cities of Los Angeles and San Francisco are also to be presented at that time.

Following are some of the more important state-wide measures:

A constitutional amendment giving power to the Legislature to enact laws providing for compulsory health insurance. This is urged by its proponents on the ground that, among other things, it would lead to do away with poverty; and it is opposed on the ground that the proposed system is incompatible with individual liberty and democratic, as opposed to autocratic, government.

Liquor legislation is offered in the form of a bone dry measure, which, if passed, would take effect on Dec. 31, 1918; and an anti-saloon measure known as the Rominger bill which would abolish the saloon and the strong drinks and permit the sale of wine and beer only, after July 1, 1919.

A tax limitation act, designed to curb the rapidly-increasing cost of government. This is strenuously opposed by those interested in the public school system, who say that by limiting funds available for schools it is a serious menace to the public schools of the State. Believers in public education, alarmed at the provisions of the act, have submitted an initiative substitute for it known as the county and school tax limitations act. The tax limitations act was passed by the Legislature of 1917, and was held up by the referendum.

A land values taxation constitutional amendment, commonly known as a single tax measure, which provides that after Jan. 1, 1919, all public revenues, state, county, municipal and district, must be raised by taxation of the value of land, irrespective of improvements on the land. This is urged on the ground that it would force idle land

into use, thereby solve the food and unemployment problems, and correct economic defects generally. It is opposed by the real estate interests and others, who claim that it would upset the whole financial and economic system of the State. The measure is put forward by a group of men known as the Great Adventure, and is not supported generally by the old line single taxers, on the ground that it is badly drawn, would not work out in practice, and would therefore discredit the single tax philosophy.



William D. Stephens
Governor of California

tem of the State. The measure is put forward by a group of men known as the Great Adventure, and is not supported generally by the old line single taxers, on the ground that it is badly drawn, would not work out in practice, and would therefore discredit the single tax philosophy.

Other important state-wide measures are a constitutional amendment



Theodore A. Bell
Democratic Candidate for California Governorship

exempting the land, buildings, furniture and equipment of the Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association from taxation, a usury law, and an absent voters amendment.

In San Francisco a charter amendment advocated by the Public Education Society and others actively interested in the public school system is proposed, which would reorganize the administration of the schools so that there shall be an appointed lay board of education and an appointed professional superintendent of schools, instead of an elected superintendent. This change, which gives a single instead of a divided responsibility, is in line, its proponents say, with the practice in other cities of the United States.

Another important proposed amendment to the charter of San Francisco is one providing a method for the purchase of public utilities by the city by paying for them, in whole or in part, out of their earnings or revenues. This is opposed by the Public Ownership Association on the ground that the interests of the city are not adequately protected. Inasmuch as the United Railroads, the street car system of the city (outside of the municipally-owned system) and the Spring Valley Water Company, which supplies the city with water, will, in all probability, be taken over by the city at no distant time, this measure is of great importance.

Twenty-three proposed amendments to the charter of San Francisco will be voted on at this election.

New York State Issues

Nomination of Alfred E. Smith for Governor Is Subject for Comment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Mayor Hylan recently told the Business Men's League that the nomination of Alfred E. Smith as Democratic candidate for Governor had aroused great enthusiasm among men and women of all parties who were devoted to the cause of good government. This is in direct opposition to the conviction expressed by Governor Whitman, candidate for reelection, and others, that Mr. Smith is a Tammany candidate representing the reactionary forces throughout the State, and especially in New York City. They assert further that the removal of Tammany campaign headquarters to Syracuse has not removed any of the shadow thrown across Mr. Smith's pathway by Tammany, but has merely proved Tammany's desire to swing the up-state voters to their candidate, while feeling more or less certain that the Tammany organization in New York City, aided by the city administration, will take care of the vote there for their candidate.

Mr. Smith has declared that, if elected, he will be subservient to no special interest, but will serve only the interests of the people. This has

not prevented Governor Whitman and his friends from reiterating their warning that it is Tammany which seeks to gain the control at Albany which it already exerts over City Hall here.

Minnesota Drys Confident

They Expect Victory for State and National Amendments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. PAUL, Minn.—The dry forces in Minnesota expect to win a victory on Nov. 5, when at the general election a constitutional amendment making the State dry in 1921 is to be voted on. They not only believe that the amendment will be passed, but that a Legislature will be elected which will ratify the national prohibition amendment when it is submitted in January.

The only difficulties in the campaign are in the constitutional provision that an amendment must receive a majority of all votes cast at the election and not a majority of those cast on the amendment, and the order forbidding all public meetings issued by the Board of Health.

Former Governor Van Sant, chairman of the Minnesota Dry Federation, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor: "We have 25 men and women at work flooding the State with literature and we expect to win, the only question being the size of the margin we will have."

The prohibition campaign has been the best organized one ever conducted in this State. Actively at its head is Senator Richard Jones of Duluth, a good politician and organizer, and a close friend of the labor men, among whom much of the federation's work has been done. Conversely the brewers' political ring, which has been active in the past, is doing almost no work this year, having given it out that the fight is not worth while from their standpoint.

Issues in Minneapolis

Voters Face Choice Between Socialist and Non-Partisan Candidates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Minneapolis voters face a straight choice between Socialist and non-partisan candidates in the city election on Nov. 5, the present Mayor, Thomas van Lear, Socialist, seeking reelection on the claim that he is the working men's candidate, J. E. Meyers, Independent, basing his appeal to voters on his alleged loyalty and pro-war platform. At the spring primaries, in a field of seven, Meyers led with 20,000 votes, van Lear ran second with 18,000 and the other entrants, all non-Socialists, polled 18,000 combined.

Second in interest to the majority campaign is the attempt of Anna Maley, Socialist, to obtain a place on the school board. One Socialist is already on the board. In the primaries, Miss Maley ran third in a large field, the four highest being nominated and these four fighting for two places on the board. Two of her opponents, non-Socialists, Dr. Nils Juell and C. E. Purdy, are now serving on the board finishing terms of members resigned.

Four Chicago Ballots

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Four separate ballots will be used in Chicago at the November election, three for men and one for women. One large ballot for the men contains the names of candidates of the various parties for United States Senator, members of Congress and state and county offices. A small ballot is provided for casting a vote for chief justice and ten associate judges of the municipal court and for clerk and bailiff of the same court. Then there is a ballot for a vote on the following: \$60,000,000 bond issue for road improvement, ratification of a traction ordinance, a call for a constitutional convention, a \$3,000,000 bond issue for Michigan Avenue improvement, and a private bank law. The women are given a ballot permitting them to cast their votes for university trustees, members of the board of assessors, members of the board of review and trustees of the sanitary district.

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PARTIES ALIGNED BY WILSON APPEAL

Democrats Support It as Wholly Praiseworthy, While It Is the Object of Sharp Attack by Many Republican Leaders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N.Y.—President Wilson's appeal to the voters of the country has served to draw party alignment sharply. Republican leaders do not hesitate to attack the move, in some cases bitterly, while Democrats support the appeal as entirely praiseworthy.

Gov. Charles S. Whitman, candidate for reelection against Alfred E. Smith, Democrat, says it would be "silly, weak, childish and absurd," to believe that supporting Mr. Smith and Tammany Hall would be supporting the President.

Senator William M. Calder, accepting "the President's challenge," said: "If the President believes in sectional control, then the Republicans will take pains to have the people know the exact condition before they vote."

Governor Edge of New Jersey, Republican candidate for senator against two Democrats already approved by Mr. Wilson in a letter recently made public, says no one wishes to get into a political argument with the President, but Mr. Wilson's action has left no other course open. He adds that there can be no issue in patriotism, nor must the war be used to perpetuate, especially in prospective peace times, any political organization.

George W. Wickersham, former Attorney-General, says his first impression of the letter was that it constituted a repudiation of the pronouncement that politics was adjourned during the war.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler calls the letter a plain attempt at political profiteering.

Newton K. Bugbee, chairman of the New Jersey State Republican Committee, says many Democrats who otherwise would have voted for the straight Democratic ticket will resent the appeal at the polls.

William Barnes, former chairman of the New York Republican Committee, calls the appeal an attempt "to establish a Germanic state in this country where people are told how to vote." Theodore Roosevelt says the President has proved that he is a partisan leader first and President of all the people second.

Dr. David Jayne Hill, former Ambassador to Germany, says the appeal brings the nation "face to face with an issue which it never before has been called upon to face; is the country to be governed solely by the will of the executive or by free and responsible legislative deliberation?" He says there is but one fitting answer, an overwhelming vote for every loyal Republican candidate and a defeat "for every shuffler, no matter to what party he belongs."

United States Senator Frelinghuysen of New Jersey says: "The President has asked the people to sign blank checks and put them in the President's hands." State Senator Robert F. Wagner believes the appeal will meet with the people's approval, and James W. Gerard says: "At this critical moment is the President to be repudiated and the impression given to Germany that in spite of the war there are many here who do not favor those policies which today are in process of crushing out autocracy and all future wars?"

Robert S. Hudspeth, New Jersey Democratic Committee chairman, says the war is nearly won, and asks: "Should we hazard victory by sweeping changes in one branch of the government?"

Abram I. Elkus, former Ambassador to Turkey, believes the President has the right to ask the country to "give him that support in Congress which will assure his program of war as well as of peace."

William Church Osborn would regard the return of Republican majorities as a serious check on the President's conduct of the war.

Senator Key Pittman of Nevada said

the whole situation resolved itself into two questions, whether the people approve of the President's program for democracy and lasting peace and will give him the support necessary to enforce that program, and whether the people approve of the progressive fundamentals of democracy established by the Wilson Administration and will support him in maintaining those fundamentals during reconstruction.

John G. Phelps Stokes, William English Walling and Edward M. Winston of the Social-Democratic League said they would support the President's policies.

Appeal Is Seconded

Secretary McAdoo Joins in Urging Support of President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Supplementing the appeal of President Wilson for the election of a Democratic Senate and House, the Secretary of the Treasury, William G. McAdoo, on Sunday authorized the following statement:

"Before America entered the war, the Allies had suffered repeated reverses because there was no unity of command. They were divided among themselves in authority. The first act of the President was to compel a unity of command under General Foch. Ever since that time, America and her allies have been winning victories, and a triumphant conclusion of the war is in sight, as long as unity of command and of action is preserved. Unity of command in Europe must be backed up with unity of command and action in America. The President, who is Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States, must not have the authority divided in the United States, between the Congress, on the one hand, and himself on the other. We must preserve unity in America if we are to maintain victories on the front and gain the kind of peace for which America fights."

"The only way to secure continued unity of command in America is to return a Congress which is willing to support the President fully, and such a Congress must be composed of a majority in full sympathy with his views, policies and ideals."

President and Senator Baird

WASHINGTON, D.C.—President Wilson, in a letter to Charles O'Connor Hennessey, Democratic candidate for the Senate in New Jersey, declared he felt that Senator Baird, the Republican incumbent, in ignoring his appeal for the suffrage amendment, "certainly has not represented the true feeling and spirit of the people of New Jersey."

RAILWAY PARTNERSHIP PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The Toronto Railway Company, whose franchise expires in 1921, in order to avoid absolute purchase by the city at that time.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N.Y.—At dinner on Saturday in honor of the six Swiss journalists touring the country under auspices of the Committee on Public Information, George Creel, chairman, spoke of the inspiration which Switzerland has always given America, and Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler praised the neutrality Switzerland has observed. Mr. Creel said:

"Tell your people that America has regained every ideal of her fathers; that any crust of materialism has been burned away, and that the United States today stretches out an absolutely clean hand that may be taken in safety by any nation that loves justice and has its eyes on the heights."

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PROFITEERING IN THE SALE OF FOOD

While Majority of Grocers Are Believed to Be Following Federal Rules Need of No Relaxation in Supervision Is Realized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Although a majority of the retail grocers of the United States are believed to be following conscientiously the rules and requests of the Federal Food Administrator, as well as those of the state and local authorities, it is recognized that there can be no relaxation in the supervision in order that profiteering may be reduced to the minimum. It is also recognized that despite such supervision there are or have been lapses from the federal standards and that those discovered in New York and Massachusetts are typical of the rest of the country.

In New York City, within the past week, nearly 300 dealers in meats have paid fines for profiteering, yet private investigators have declared that meat prices in that city are from 40 to 60 per cent below those prevailing in Boston. When these reports were laid before the market department of the Massachusetts Public Safety Committee, recently, the reply was made that it was very difficult to make comparisons of prices for meats in the two cities because of the varying conditions of transportation, rents, quality of meats and overhead charges. It was admitted that no effort has as yet been made by the Massachusetts Food Administration to institute investigations similar to those conducted in New York and which resulted in the halting of the meat dealers into court.

The activities of the Massachusetts food authorities have been directed, however, in other directions, especially in seeking to secure for consumers equitable prices for butter and onions. Eventually these activities may be extended to other food products.

The investigators of the price division of the Massachusetts Public Safety Committee have visited more than 600 stores during the past week, and have endeavored to impress upon dealers the necessity of complying strictly with the federal rules, which permit of but five or six cents profit on butter, dependent upon sales and allowances for storage. The best grade of fresh butter is selling at wholesale on the Boston market at 60 cents a pound, but the investigators found a number of instances where retailers were charging for the same butter 68 and even 70 cents a pound. The same quality of butter was selling at the same time in New York at wholesale at 58½ cents, in Philadelphia at 58½ cents, and in Chicago at 56½ cents, according to the market reports of the Department of Agriculture. Some of the butter retailers complained that they were unable to pay expenses on a five or six cent margin basis allowed by the Food Administration, and one merchant who has been selling butter in Boston for more than 40 years, stated that he had closed out his business rather than attempt to carry it on at what he claimed would have been a loss, because of federal regulation.

The campaign of the Massachusetts Food Administration in favor of a larger use of onions at 3 cents a pound was instituted soon after it was found that the onion crop not only in lower Connecticut Valley but in Ohio and other onion producing states was the heaviest in many years. Two years ago profiteering in onions resulted in several federal indictments, while there were many instances where dealers from New York and Boston bid so vigorously for Connecticut Valley onions, that prices jumped 300 or 400 per cent in a few weeks. In fact, one grower in Hatfield, Mass., who sold his crop at \$3 a hundred and permitted the onions to remain in his cellar, saw them taken out two months later by a dealer who had paid at the rate of \$15 a hundred.

This year the Massachusetts Food Administration announced that there was an ample supply of onions and that as dealers could obtain all they needed at \$2 a hundred, a fair price to consumers would be 3 cents a pound. Most provision dealers in and about Boston complied with the order, and several went beyond it by selling onions on a basis of 9 pounds for 25 cents. A number of retailers, however, refused to dispose of their stock at less than 5 cents a pound, declaring that the officials at the State House were not familiar with the requirements of the trade nor the expense of handling onions for consumers. It is expected that the will receive visits from a food inspector within a few days.

It was intimated at the office of the Massachusetts Food Administration that investigations of prices for oranges and other fruits would soon be instituted.

Georgia Grocers Remiss

Seven Hundred Penalized for Failing to Make Reports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau
ATLANTA, Ga.—Announcement was made on Oct. 25, by County Food Administrator Ewing that because of failure to make proper reports to the Administration covering previous sugar sales, 700 retail grocers of Atlanta and Fulton County will not be permitted to sell sugar throughout the remainder of October and the month of November.

Mr. Ewing announced some weeks ago, through the press and otherwise, that such reports must be made by retailers within a given time. About 500 of the 2,000 grocers in Fulton County

neglected to make any report, and the reports of about 200 were unsatisfactory. It is stated that among the violators are some of Atlanta's largest establishments.

The following message was sent to the offending merchants: "You have failed to properly report on the sugar certificates turned over to you by householders. Therefore, you are officially warned to sell no more sugar after receipt of this notice until authorized by the Administration. Your November allotment of sugar has been canceled."

"If we find that any grocer has disregarded our instructions and sold sugar after receipt of his official notice," said Mr. Ewing, "he will never sell another ounce of that commodity while the war lasts."

Profiteering in Fruits
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Investigation of the high fruit prices here has shown that the wholesalers have been fair, but that the retailers, especially the small fruitstand vendors, have been profiteering. The publicity being given to the situation just now is tending to bring prices down.

South Boston Bakery Closed
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Continued violations of the United States Food Administration regulations have resulted in the closing of the bakery of Mrs. Mary Glaser, in South Boston, for one week.

ALLIED MAN-POWER AND AMERICAN AID

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Mr. Charles L. Baine, one of the delegates of the American Federation of Labor at present in England, gave an address recently in London at Whitefield's Tabernacle. Mr. Baine spoke of the determination of American labor to stand with their government in bringing the war to a successful finish. Referring to man-power, Mr. Baine said: "We are in the war now, and we are glad to be able to say to you here, who have suffered so much and done so much, that from now we do not believe you need draw any more upon your man-power. From now we are ready and willing to supply the man-power, and I think it might be advisable for your government and the French Government seriously to consider the advisability of withdrawing quite a number of your troops so as to restore them to the industrial field, where you need them very badly. We feel sure that we can control our labor situation in the United States, and that nothing will be permitted to obstruct the furnishing of the necessary supplies, and we want to know whether the same is true of the allied countries. Our mission here is to assist the labor leaders in this country to make their members realize that the real business of the hour is the winning of the war. If it could happen that the other Allies went out of the war, the United States would stick to it and lick Germany anyway."

BELFAST SHIPYARD'S FINE RECORD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BELFAST, Ireland.—Belfast has made another record by finishing and fitting out a standard vessel of 8000 tons deadweight in three and three-quarter days from the day of launching. The boat, which was built in the yard of Messrs. Workman, Clark and Co., was launched on a Tuesday afternoon. All the machinery was shipped after the launch, and was on board the same evening; 44 hours after the boilers were in place steam was raised. Mooring trials were carried out on Friday; on Saturday, which is a half day, finishing touches were put to the vessel, and on Monday she successfully went through her trial trip.

The following table shows the time taken in different yards in the construction of the "B" type of standard steamers. These boats are 5100 tons gross, or 5100 deadweight; 400 feet long; 52 feet beam; 31 feet deep; 25 foot draught; 2500 horsepower, with a speed of 11 knots.

LABEL SUIT FILED AGAINST DENVER POST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau
DENVER, Col.—Ernest Morris, chairman of the Denver County Council of Defense and a prominent attorney, on Saturday filed a label suit against the publishers of the Denver Post, Frederick G. Bonifis and H. H. Tammen, demanding \$375,000 damages for alleged injury to his good name through articles in the Post. Several weeks ago that newspaper began a series of attacks on Morris, taking his birth in Prussia as ground for accusations involving patriotism and loyalty. The complaint is signed by 23 lawyers representing legal firms of high standing in Denver.

JOURNALISTS RETURN
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Thirteen of the 14 American journalists who spent two months in Europe returned to America on Saturday. They expressed the conviction that the German and Austrian military machine is disintegrating, and spoke highly of the morale being maintained by the fighting and civilian forces in Europe.

NEW PEACE NOTE REPORTED COMING

(Continued from page one)

form part of the terms of an armistice. There are precedent conditions which constitute a practical guarantee that the preliminaries of peace can be carried out fully and justly without trickery or guile on the part of the enemy.

The Morning Post

President Wilson again offers the German people an opportunity of setting themselves as nearly right as may be, and of providing at the same time some guarantee of good faith which shall at least be worth some consideration. President Wilson has consistently taken the view that there exists in Germany, as of old in the cities of the plain, a few righteous men. He may be right, and we hope he is, but we are obliged to say, what all those say who are nearly acquainted with the Boche, that there is no evidence whatever of a change of heart in Germany.

We do not know if Germany will deem acceptance of these stipulations consistent with that German honor to which Prince Maximilian refers. We doubt it. It only because the German, gifted as he is with low cunning, is nevertheless so stupid that he cannot in fact yet understand he is really a criminal. He still believes himself to be a superior person. That is what he has been taught in the poisoned atmosphere of German Kultur. It is a fact we are prone to ignore.

But Germany is confronted with the prospect of final and irremediable defeat in the field. Germany understands the argument of force, and that argument alone.

President Wilson, who said that Germany should have force to the uttermost, is making good his words. How much force is required before the white flag arrives at the headquarters of Marshal Foch remains to be seen.

The Daily Chronicle

Having secured from the enemy a number of preliminary assurances, which, whether or not sincerely meant, are on record and cannot be disavowed without dishonor, the President now declares his own armistice terms with a clearness and emphasis that leave no loopholes. But following the conclusion of the armistice, peace negotiations will be taken in hand.

It is here that the President reminds his adversary of the reasons for his insistence on democracy. Consequently, if Germany desires to participate in a peace conference, the German nation must be represented by a government controlled by its people. Otherwise the conference will simply hold its deliberations without them, and arrive at its decisions over their heads. That is the meaning of President Wilson's closing words.

The Daily Telegraph

Not only is there in it no word with which an upholder of our cause could disagree, there is uncompromising firmness upon all the points in question, and a deliberate abandonment of smooth-spoken pretenses of conventional diplomacy that must win the hearty approval of the plain men everywhere. That is plain language, leaving no room for even a pretense of misunderstanding. Germany will now know at any rate what armistice means to the American Government. She will next year learn in due course, unless she chooses to abandon her peace campaign forthwith, what armistice means to our own and our allies' governments. It certainly means no less to them than to President Wilson. The question is whether they will have anything to do with it, and upon that point the President takes up what we consider to be the absolutely correct attitude. For the rest, President Wilson's note is devoted to telling the German people in the plainest and most candid language just how they stand as a nation, when it comes to making peace, which we mean to be the end of militarism for good and all. That is the last word of the United States. We in Europe have nothing to add.

The Daily News

The sincerity of the German people's desire for peace is today brought to a final test. If they accept the President's terms, there is no reason why the fighting should not end in less than a week. If they reject them, it may drag on into next spring or summer. But the end will be the same, whether it comes sooner or later. The Allies' terms are fixed, and if they were not, they would be more likely to go up than down. With the issues of peace thus sharply and finally presented to Germany, there may be some disposition to regard the Allies' part in the approach to peace as completed. That is not quite an accurate view. With response or without response from Germany, the Allies must clear every possible obstacle from the path to peace. Two steps it is within their power to take, and they must be taken.

They must define at once the armistice they will require, and they must declare in a concerted pronouncement that the peace for which they stand is not more and no less than President Wilson's peace of justice, and that they will have no part or lot in any peace of violence resting on extreme, and as yet unformulated, demands. That done, the Allies will have cleared themselves of the last vestige of responsibility for the continuance of the war.

Disappointment in Hamburg
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Saturday)—Commenting on President Wilson's note, the Hamburger Fremdenblatt, which up to this time has been strongly conciliatory, says: "Whoever, from the highest duty to the Fatherland, considers President Wilson's note, can receive only the most unfavorable and depressing impressions. President Wilson's demands regarding armistice and inter-

national questions are as little compatible with the honor of the German people as with their security."

Another Note Decided Upon

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Saturday)—The Berlin Lokal Anzeiger says that a new note will be sent by Germany to President Wilson as soon as possible. A Crown Council, under the presidency of the Kaiser, lasting several hours, reached this decision Friday.

The note, it is asserted, will point out the changes which have taken place in the German constitution.

Chile Applauds Wilson Note

SANTIAGO, Chile.—Newspapers here, in commenting upon President Wilson's note to Germany, say that he has definitely stated his position to the Central Powers. They applaud the clearness and force of the note.

EDUCATIONAL TIES BETWEEN ALLIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The need for Italian university reform, and above all for closer relationship in intellectual matters with England and France is set forth by Signor Berenini, Minister for public instruction, in an article in the Rassegna Italo-Britannica. Signor Berenini, who, like his colleague in the Italian Cabinet, Signor Bissolati, is a member of the Reformist-Socialist Party, begins his article with a quotation from a speech of his own made in Rome at the beginning of the present year in which he declared that the hard times through which they were passing, did not lessen the need for the solution of social problems, among which that of the schools took a foremost place. They owed it, he said, to those who were fighting for the future to see to it that their children were provided for in the all important matter of intellectual and moral nourishment. Let them give the combatants land and means of work, but let them also give them and their children the means for gaining strength mentally that they might resist every invidious attempt at domination. Signor Berenini goes on to set forth the high sense he has that Italy, which in the war is giving such splendid proof of its activity, must emerge from the war with renovated intellectual and cultural conditions. He goes on to speak of the need for a wider scope in university teaching and for a closer relationship on the part of the professors with the students in the Italian universities and more individual teaching, quoting the declaration of Ruggero Bonghi in 1875 that the professors should come to know their students personally and should follow the progress of their studies.

The minister then turns to the special cultural problems which the war has brought to light and will also help to solve, by which he says he means their cultural relationships with the allied nations. Italy is behind other nations in this respect, he declares; comparatively few students from other countries come to Italy to study, the number being 394 in the year 1914-15; and he goes on to discuss several ways in which facilities might be given to students from other countries. He advocates more reciprocity in intellectual matters between Italy and her allies, and ways in which this may be effected are being sought, he declares, and should not be hard to find. Signor Berenini points with satisfaction to the French Institute at Florence and to the timely foundation of the Italo-British Institute of Milan and Florence, declaring that they should rejoice in this initiative on the part of their allies and offer them every facility. The state, he says, cannot always do everything in such matters, and he sees no objection to its action being seconded by private enterprise; but it is its duty to do all that it can.

With the new scholastic year chairs of French and English literature will be set up in a number of Italian universities, and there will be eight for French and 10 for English. Signor Berenini declares that he is conscious of the imperfection of the arrangements and alludes to the difficulty of finding teachers at present. He would like to see chairs of English and French literature in their universities filled by English and French professors and chairs of Italian literature established in French and English universities filled by Italian professors.

SKIP-STOP SAVING OF COAL
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Operation of the skip-stop system by street car companies in 24 states for six months saved coal or its power equivalent at the rate of 687,122 tons annually. The Fuel Administration has made public figures showing the greatest saving in coal was in Massachusetts, estimated at 191,000 tons. Pennsylvania ranked second with an estimated saving of 169,200 tons. The saving in Connecticut was set at 15,000 tons. It is estimated that the saving in terms of power amounted to 10 per cent in power.

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AUSTRALIAN TOWN PLANNERS CONFER

One of Many Provisions for Returned Soldiers Proposed in Conference Is Erection of Self-Contained Garden Villages

A previous article on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on Wednesday, Oct. 30.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Q.—A most valuable and accurate analysis of repatriation work for Australian soldiers was placed before the Australian Town Planning Conference in Brisbane, writes a Queensland delegate in a special communication to The Christian Science Monitor. The subject was dealt with by states.

New South Wales, it was shown, classifies its returned men as fit and unfit. "Unfit" is subdivided into classes: (a) those unfit to return to their pre-war occupations, (b) those who will never again be fit to compete with normal workmen under ordinary conditions. Those in Class A are trained for some occupation to which their physical incapacity is no bar, or a modified one only. A soldier in this class is examined by a departmental expert, who reports on his physical fitness to a vocational training committee, one of which is attached to each state repatriation office; the committee decides in which industry the soldier shall be trained and arranges accordingly. Those in Class B must live near their places of employment. Provision will also be made for those to whom rural industries appeal.

In Victoria a novel feature appears in the constitution of municipal councils as local committees, and since Victoria's previous experience of settlement shows that one of the greatest difficulties is the need for local and close supervision, the very utmost is being made of this opportunity. Up to July 1918, 965 soldiers had applied for land and blocks had been bought for them all. In those small estates group settlement is generally practicable in a modified form, the settlers being encouraged to build their homes in the corner of their blocks where they will not be far from their neighbors, but a wider scope for group settlement will be found in the government scheme to open up 500,000 additional acres for wheat growing. Owing to the shortage of timber, soldiers are encouraged to take up work to fit them for mill hands, thereby enabling the government to get the necessary timber to build homes for its soldier settlers.

In South Australia the government has appointed a special committee known as the land settlement advisory committee to take charge of settling returned soldiers on the land, to assist the government as general advisors in all matters connected with the land settlement of soldiers, and the general supervision of training farms. Training farms are established to equip with necessary knowledge those who lack practical experience but who desire to engage in dairying and agriculture generally.

These farms give the soldier an opportunity of ascertaining if agricultural work is congenial to him, before committing himself financially; he can also prove that he can continue to do the necessary work. Trainees on farms are given practical training, under a capable manager in every branch of the work which it is proposed ultimately to take up and no trainee is allotted land until the manager reports that he is in earnest in his desire to make his home on the land and is capable of managing a farm. Trainees who are unmarried receive 30s. a week with free board and lodging. Married men taking up residence on farms are allowed a small house rent free, 30s. a week and 20s. worth of stores weekly. Where men have had experience in farming they are required to produce testimonials signed by three practical men, who, from knowledge of the applicant's work, can certify that he is capable of making a success of a farm. The following assistance is granted to men (approved by committees) who are holding land: (1) direct from the Minister for Repatriation; (2) Crown leases or agreements; (3) freehold property; (4) private leasehold, with not less than three years to run; (5) share farmers, provided the agreement is considered satisfactory.

In Queensland power is given under the Discharged Soldiers Settlement Act of 1917, to set apart Crown lands for the purpose of soldiers' settlements and to resume fertile areas from private owners, where there is no suitable Crown land available, and when a demand exists for farming land. This authority applies also to suburban areas needed for the erection of soldier homes.

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tion of soldier homes. These farming lands are made perpetual lease selections, and town and suburban lands are made perpetual town and suburban leases. Conditions attached to these are: No deposit to be lodged with the application to select, and no rent or survey fee payable during the first three years of the term of lease. From the fourth to the fifth year the annual rent shall be 1½ per cent of the capital value of the land. The annual rent for each succeeding period of 15 years shall be determined by the land courts. The Minister has power to remit any rent or to postpone the date for the payment of the rent.

Advances may be made at £1 for £1 by the Queensland Government Savings Bank to discharged soldiers for the purpose of purchasing, improving, and stocking a farm and for the purchase of machinery, implements, fruit trees, etc., also for the purchase of land and erection of home thereon, for the purchase of land and for workers' dwellings already erected thereon and for adding to or improving a worker's dwelling. The maximum amount that may be so advanced is £500. The term of advance shall be 40 years and shall be repayable with interest thereon. Interest for first year shall be at the rate of 3½ per cent, second year 4 per cent, increasing each year ½ per cent until 5 per cent is reached. During the first seven years simple interest only shall be paid. To enable soldiers on active service to secure land an application may be made in the prescribed manner and signed by a parent, brother, sister, wife or child, or duly appointed agent of such applicant.

Although differing methods were adopted by the several states in their soldier settlements, they were unanimous in their decision that soldiers be not segregated as was evinced by the following motion at the Town Planning Conference: "This conference is strongly of the opinion that the segregation of returned soldiers is not as desirable as their incorporation among the ordinary members of the community in rural or industrial garden settlements."

This was followed by another: "That this conference is of the opinion that the best interests of returned soldiers will be served by founding and completing self-contained garden villages for all classes of the community, including returned soldiers, situated on good land on a line of railway, where there is a good water supply, drainage and electric power. That such villages should be formed with all the attractions found in large cities in order that workers in all branches of industry may be induced to settle therein and thus enjoy the amenities of city life while engaged in pastoral agricultural or other pursuits."

ARGENTINA PLANTS LESS WHEAT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A decrease in the estimate of acreage planted to wheat in Argentina is noted in a report received on Saturday by the Department of Commerce from Consul General William H. Robertson at Buenos Aires. The wheat acreage just planted is estimated at 17,000,000, a decrease of 900,000 from last year.

STUDY OF DANISH ECONOMIC SITUATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—The Copenhagen correspondent of Der Welthandel learns that during the present summer there has been an enormous influx of foreign visitors into Denmark owing to the fact that although prices have risen, everything can be obtained by paying for it, and the rationing of various food-stuffs is on so generous a scale as to be very little felt. So large has been the influx of foreigners, that the Danish Government finds itself compelled to take certain steps to prevent the all too speedy consumption of existing supplies, and an excessive rise in prices. Measures are being worked out for imposing extraordinary taxes on foreign capitalists, and in order to place some check on the invasion of the country by visitors from Sweden and Norway, Norwegians and Swedes who may wish to stay in Denmark for more than a fortnight are obliged to have their passports vided by the Danish consul in their home town. A visit of this kind is generally only granted in urgent cases and not, as a rule, in cases where a mere pleasure trip to Denmark is contemplated.

The harvest prospects in Denmark, as in Sweden and Norway, are excellent. The production of meat and butter are especially important to Denmark in order that, after the home requirements are met, the surplus may be employed in paying for imports. Denmark's annual butter consumption after the issue of the last rationing rules is estimated at 43,000,000 kg., which will give a surplus for export of about 17,000,000 kg. This fortunate state of affairs is due to the comparatively large number of cows in the country, and to the fact that at the beginning of this year, Denmark still had fairly large quantities of old cattle at her disposal. The stock of cattle is to be reduced by 30 per cent by the spring of 1919, and it is possible that the home consumption of butter will have to be more strictly rationed in order to check Denmark's successful policy of obtaining compensation for imports as little as possible.

The regulation of the exchange of goods between Germany and Denmark is considered in Copenhagen to have been eminently satisfactory hitherto. By the agreement recently concluded, Denmark is to obtain from Germany coal, salt, iron, steel, shipbuilding materials, petrol, and lubricating oil, and from Austria, petroleum.

DEFENSE SOCIETY QUESTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In reply to the question, "Do you stand against any peace with Germany not based upon unconditional surrender?" the American Defense Society has received negative answers from 125 Democratic and 61 Republican members of Congress and candidates for congressional seats. Three answers have been received in the affirmative, two of them from Republicans and one from an independent candidate.



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TRAMP STEAMERS AFTER THE WAR

Changes in the Balance of Mercantile Strength Will Call for a Mutual Understanding Between Those Concerned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEWCASTLE, England—Shipping figures of recent date show what all the world knows, that the United Kingdom as a result of the war, is losing that preeminent place in merchant shipping which she has hitherto occupied, and that on the other hand America's mercantile marine is increasing in as big a proportion as that of the United Kingdom is declining. The causes of this change in the balance of mercantile strength are well understood. The depletion of the man-power of the British shipbuilding yards to meet military emergencies, the concentration of their building capacities upon the navy, the work required to cope with the U-boat problem, and the increasing proportion of British shipping losses as compared with those of other belligerents or of neutrals, are a few of the more important causes which have brought into prominent notice the delicate question of the relation between the United States and Great Britain in regard to the tramp steamer after the war.

In the opinion of shipping experts, the United States merchant marine has come to stay. That is the salient fact about the situation, and the relations between business men on both sides of the Atlantic are bound to be closer than they have ever been before. In the past there has been in some quarters a certain mistrust of the American business on the part of British firms, but an expert of 18 years' experience among tramp steamers in America and the United Kingdom is of opinion that that mistrust is ill founded, and exists only where there is unfamiliarity. Once this is realized, a great barrier in the way of commercial intimacy is removed. The probable increase in the number of American tramp steamers arriving in Great Britain after the war will stimulate activity in many adjuncts of the business. There are the necessary ship-repairing yards, ships' stores, auxiliary machine-shops, rope and paint works, optical businesses and sailors' outfitting shops. All these will receive an impetus, and reflect the increased activity of the tramp steamer in its attempt to supply all the raw materials, food and other "rationed" articles for which the end of the war will produce a clamorous demand.

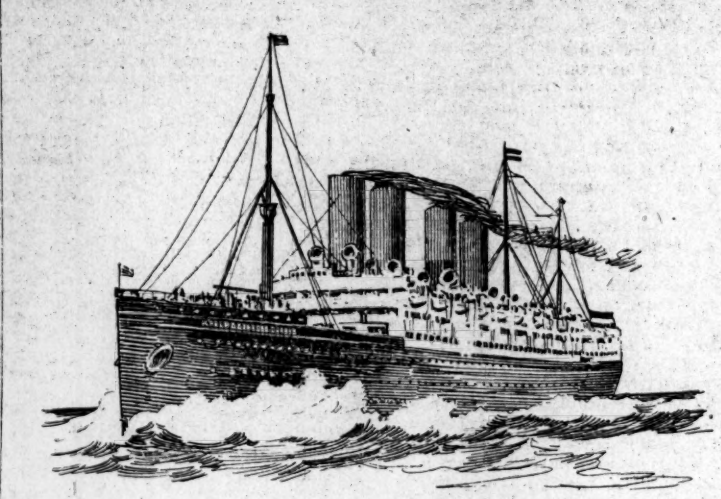
The ultimate shifting of the distribution of the merchant shipping of the various ocean-carrying countries, it is as yet very early to determine. Before the war a considerable coastal trade from the eastern American ports round to the west coast was done by British lines whose ships were obliged to go out to New York in ballast. Nitrates, fruit, and coal were handled by these boats. In addition, there was a by no means negligible volume of trade between China and New York in British bottoms. This trade would provide a most convenient employment for a United States merchant service, it is believed that even after that had been assimilated, there would be a considerable surplus of cargo available for employment elsewhere. Where this surplus will be used is a matter largely of conjecture, but it is considered to be the duty of the whole tramp steamer problem from the British point of view. The higher wages paid in American ships and the absence of export trade from Great Britain to the United States will have an important bearing on the matter.

The development of Japanese activity in sea transport, while not in the past so vitally important to British as to American owners, is nevertheless looming larger on their horizon. Even before the war the Maru steamers were running regular sailings from Middlesbrough with half-cargo to London and then full cargo out to the east. They were the first of the four big Middlesbrough lines to build a shed on the dockside there. Later they have been able to take on a full cargo from the port of departure as manufacturers in the Midlands found it profitable, once dockside accommodation was available, to ship their goods from the northern port in preference to London. The initiative displayed by the Japanese in this case is being shown in many other parts of the world.

To sum up the situation as it exists at present for the tramp owner, and to indicate the problems of the future is all that is possible without carrying surmise to the point of rashness. As regards Great Britain and her allies the future is involved in the formal agreement that is now by common consent considered necessary to avoid a situation in which Great Britain would be permanently handicapped by the devotion of her yards to the needs of the allied navies and especially her own and that of the United States. The one certain factor in the situation is that a period of increased activity in repairing yards will occur owing to the speed and roughness with which steamers are being built and the green wood which has at the present time to be largely used in their fitting out. Referring to the time when this increase in business would bring Americans and British business men into more intimate touch, a prominent expert in tramp steamer work appeals to his own countrymen, particularly to his own business, not only to use a sponge to the slate but "pumice stone and wire broom as well: to get rid of any preconceived and biased notion of Americans and to start out afresh prepared to show confidence and good will."

Sooner or later they will have American customers. "Let them begin

right away," he says, "with the sure conviction that if they do honest work at fair charges, they will be met in just as honorable a way. My experience of the American business man is that there are none more appreciative of a straight deal, and I have often heard it said in the United States that there is no country in the world where a straight deal can be carried through than in England. The tramp steamer business will need the strictest attention when it has to be reorganized to suit post-war conditions, and this work will be enormously facilitated if it is begun on the lines of a mutual understanding amongst those concerned."



The Kronprinzessin Cecilie on the North German Lloyd circular

GERMAN FLAG ON AMERICAN NOTE

Now that the United States Treasury Department has decreed that the figure representing Germany, in the row of statues symbolizing the maritime nations on the New York Custom House, shall be transformed into a statue of Belgium, one wonders if the department will take a similar action in recalling the \$20 Federal Reserve Bank note of the series of 1914. For on the reverse side of this particular note is an engraving of what bears a startling resemblance to the S. S. Kronprinzessin Cecilie, sailing out of New York Harbor with the German maritime emblem of three horizontal stripes proudly floating at the stern.

This resemblance, if it is nothing more, has long passed unnoticed in spite of the fact that the North German Lloyd agents in New York have placed in circulation a prospectus featuring, on the cover, a similar picture of the Kronprinzessin Cecilie. But to anyone interested in steamships the comparison is inevitable and a close scrutiny shows that the engraving on the federal note closely follows the North German Lloyd advertisement, feature for feature and detail for detail. And plainly on the circular, apparently on the note, flies the German flag.

The suggestion that the United States Treasury Department employs, for the design of its notes, artists so lacking in originality that they must needs turn to the nearest advertisement for their material is hardly indicative to national pride. That the same artist should be so lacking in initiative as to follow such a model blindly, even to the flag, is even less a matter for enthusiasm. There is an alternative suggestion, even more disturbing. Could it have been that a German agent, as early as 1914, was attempting to prophesy German maritime supremacy on the high seas?

ITALIAN MUNITIONS MINISTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy—Since the resignation of General D'Alloio, formerly Minister for Arms and Munitions, that ministry has been combined with that of the Ministry for War under one Minister, General Zupelli. It has been urged in some quarters that this was not a satisfactory arrangement, and that the Administration for Arms and Munitions should again be given the status of a separate ministry. A decree has now been issued, providing that the Ministry for Marine and Railway Transport shall in future be known as the Ministry for Arms and Transport, and shall represent both administrative and military functions. The Minister for Arms and Transport is to be a member of the war committee, and both the commissioners general for Arms and Munitions and for Aeronautics may attend it when matters connected with their respective departments are under discussion. It is said that no change in the matter of the persons concerned is likely to follow this rearrangement, but that Signor Villa, who has been Minister for Marine and Railway Transport, will remain Minister for Transport and Munitions, while Signor de Nava and Chiesa will still be commissioners general for Arms and Munitions and Aeronautics, respectively.

QUEBEC WAR FUNDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
MONTREAL, Que.—An appeal to the public of the Province of Quebec is about to be made on behalf of the Canadian Red Cross Society, the Canadian Navy League and the Canadian War Contingent Association. The sum sought in the Province is \$1,400,000, to be divided as follows: Canadian Red Cross Society, \$1,000,000; Canadian Navy League, \$300,000; Canadian War Contingent Association, \$100,000. The campaign will be launched on Wednesday, Nov. 20, and will be continued for the two following days.

ITALIAN FESTIVAL DAY PATRIOTISM

Liberation of Nations' Territories
Must Come by Allied Victory,
Says Cremona Speaker

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy—The national festival of the twentieth of September commemorating the entrance of the Italian troops into Rome has been celebrated with patriotic ceremonies in all the cities of the kingdom, and the words of

city. The chief ceremony was the "taking of the oath" in the cathedral piazza. The great square was filled with people from end to end, and when the formula was pronounced by Signor Marcora, president of the Chamber, it was repeated through a megaphone by Signor Jallonghi so that all might hear the words, ending with, "We swear to our brothers who are fighting to resist at the cost of any sacrifice until victory." Then came Garibaldi's hymn played by the band and sung by the choirs, numbering about 600 voices, and by the assembled crowds.

many of the speakers were significant of a point of view that was international as well as national. In Rome, after the morning's review of the schools and boy scouts by the Deputy Mayor, Commendatore Cremonesi, and before their march to the famous breach near Porta Pia by which the Italian troops entered the city, and the unveiling of a tablet to Nazario Sauro, the Irredentist Italian patriot, a big popular demonstration took place in honor of the day. A number of patriotic associations assembled with their banners in the Piazza Venezia, whence a great procession led by the municipal guards and carabinieri made its way to the historic breach by Porta Pia where the crowds were addressed by the Deputy Mayor and afterward by Signor Tittoni. The latter, after alluding to the Austrian note which he said they could only regard as an artifice for avoiding the consequences of wrong-doing in launching the war, declared that the war had gone through various phases and had now assumed its true one, which was that of a war of redemption for the oppressed nationalities.

This, however, did not alter the fact that Italian interests must be guaranteed in the Mediterranean, the East, and Africa, no less than those of the other allied powers, and that provision must be made for their security on the Adriatic. Austria, he said, had no longer the right to exist and from its ashes the nationalities which had waited so many years for their freedom would arise regenerated. The war had revealed Italy not only to the world, but also to herself. He spoke of England who, unprepared when the war began, was, thanks to her splendid tenacity, ending it victoriously; of France who was winning fresh glories, of the suffering nations, Belgium and Serbia, and of America who combined so finely strength, riches, and the cult of the most noble idealism.

Speaking at Cremona, Signor Sacchi, in emphasizing the great change which had come over the situation during the last few months, said that the Americans had made the immense value of their contribution to the European War felt. They must not talk of peace, he said, until Italian territories were liberated, and this would only come as the result of victory. Italy was called upon to carry out the high mission pointed out by Mazzini. She existed, he declared, because she had vindicated her rights as a nation, and would grow in strength in so far as she defended those rights for herself and for others, as she was doing for the great Slav family still subject to Austria.

The Czechs had already declared a righteous rebellion and taken up arms in a struggle which implied sacrifice, because all the Czechs fighting on the Italian front knew that to fall into the enemy's hands meant to be treated as traitors.

From the beginning the Poles and the Rumanians had felt that in the Italians they had friends, the speaker said, nor, he added, must there be any differences among the Italians in regarding the Jugo-Slavs' movement for the conquest of their independence and their constitution as a free State as answering to the ideals for which the Entente was fighting and to the attainment of a just and lasting peace.

Thanks to a wonderful united effort of intellect, heroism, and above all of faith, the speaker continued, victory was drawing near and it must be gained not only for themselves and their national claims, but for liberty and justice and the security of all peoples who claimed independence. That peace, though not immediate, was certain, if they did not forget the Premier's exhortation to "resistance." Signor Sacchi went on to pay a high tribute to the part Italian women had played in the war. They had shown how unbounded was the old theory of women's inferiority, and how unjust the laws which established legal and political inequality between men and women. He hoped that Parliament would declare equality in both public and private rights between men and women, when peace came, if not during the war, although this, the Minister declared, had not prevented generous and liberal England from granting the suffrage to women.

At Milan the day's celebrations were marked with great intensity of feeling. The Italian flag and those of the Allies were freely displayed all through the

FRANCE AND THE BELGIAN INVASION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France—Major Collon, of the Belgian Army, returns a categorical denial in a letter appearing in Le Temps to statements made by Colonel Egli, formerly on the Swiss general staff, in the Basler Nachrichten, of which he is the military correspondent, in an article on the movements of the French, Belgian and English armies in August, 1914, from which it seemed to appear that France had sent troops into Belgium before the invasion of that country by the Germans. Major Collon, who was Belgian military attaché in Paris in 1914, declares the exact conditions under which the French troops entered Belgium well after the Germans had violated Belgian neutrality. He recalls the fact of his having met Colonel Egli at the Swiss maneuvers in 1913, when they discussed the duties of neutrality which would devolve on Belgium and Switzerland in case of a Franco-German conflict. The impression he then formed of him was, Major Collon tells Colonel Egli, that of a frank and loyal soldier. He does not wish, he says, to go into the insinuations which have been made that Colonel Egli had been a German agent on the Swiss staff since the beginning of the war, repercussions from the discussion on the matter having led to his retirement. He lacks the means of forming an estimate.

Colonel Egli has, however, Major Collon declares, made statements which it is his duty to deny, and he has no doubt that Colonel Egli will publish a correction of them in his paper. The facts, Major Collon declares, are that on Aug. 3, after the publication of the ultimatum sent to Brussels by Germany, the French Minister, on behalf of his government, made offers to Belgium concerning the possible help of the French armies. The Belgian Government returned a refusal, as no act of war had accompanied the ultimatum. It was only on Aug. 4, after the violation of Belgian territory, that the offer of armed help of France was accepted, Major Collon declares, and not till the 5th that action was taken.

It was not till the afternoon of the 5th of August, that Major Collon as military attaché arrived at the French general headquarters at Vitry-le-Francois and not till the 5th that General Joffre could authorize his advanced troops to enter Belgium. Nor was it till the 6th that Major Collon was employed to establish telephonic and telegraphic communication between French headquarters, the fortress of Namur and Belgian headquarters at Louvain and it was he who, on the afternoon of the 6th, admitted the French detachments, who were to guard the Meuse bridges, into Belgium. Nor was it till the night of the 6-7th, after fulfilling his mission to the Governor of Namur, that Major Collon arrived at Belgian headquarters to set forth the proposals of the French command, with a view to assuring coordination in Franco-Belgian operations.

Major Collon also makes allusion to what he calls the little-known fact of the mobilization of the Hanoverian army (the army of the Meuse and of von Emmich) from July 21 and of its concentration in Westphalia from the 26th opposite the Belgian frontier with the object of seizing Liège by a coup main and of covering the movements of the formidable German Army which was to pass rapidly through Belgium, envelop the northern French front and, finding the Franco-English armies still in the course of concentration, end the war in a few weeks.

Colonel Egli has replied that he has not accused France of sending troops into Belgium before the German invasion, and that the contrary appears from his article. He adds that what he has said concerning the preparation for the march of French troops across Belgium is based on what M. Hanotaux has set forth concerning the fifth French army especially—K. H.

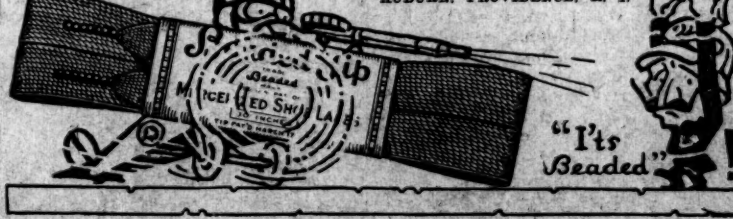
MOONEY CASE IN SUPREME COURT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Supreme Court, in a petition filed by counsel on Saturday, was asked to review the case of Thomas J. Mooney, sentenced at San Francisco for murder in connection with a bomb plot. The application is based on the broad ground that Mooney was denied his constitutional rights because of the use of perjured testimony.

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CANADIAN ARMY'S VARIED SERVICE

Its Forces Are Widely Distributed Over the Western Front and Their Reputation Is a Unique One

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—It is a fact that no other British Overseas Dominion writes Mr. Fred James, official correspondent with the Canadian Forces in the field, has its sons so widely distributed throughout France and Flanders in such widely varied capacities as Canada.

All the Canadians in France are not in the Canadian Corps. The corps is the Dominion's compact fighting force, made up of troops of all arms of the service for actual battle. Separate and distinct from the Corps, yet part of the Canadian Expeditionary Force are many thousands of Canadians serving with or for the different British armies, on the lines of communication, in outwardly peaceful districts of France; as railway troops, forestry or lumber experts, aviators, tunnelers, in hospitals, as agriculturists, or butchers, bakers, in other vocations that war service demands in cities, towns, villages and isolated spots.

Three days ago I was traveling over a stretch of country not far from where the French front joins with the British, that quite recently had been a cockpit. Not a living soul could be seen for miles around. Presently I turned a bend in the mud track and saw a copy of the Canadian Daily Record lying on a box that had contained a well known Canadian brand of pork and beans. The Canadian Corps was miles away to the north, yet the copy of the Record was only two days old. I was just wondering how it came there, when a cheery voice shouted, "Why, hello Canada!" The owner of the voice had evidently seen the Maple Leaf badge on my cap. I was guided into a small disused sand pit and found a number of Canadians who were engaged in some special anti-aircraft work. They were attached to one of the British armies and later in the afternoon I was told by a staff officer they were doing good work.

The Canadian Forestry Corps in France is split up into companies, some of which are operating not far from three international boundaries. Others are in Central France, near the southwest coast, in the forward area of the war zone; in groups at some points, in smaller formations elsewhere as the demand and other factors regulate. The companies are administered in groups and districts. Some of the districts cover a wide area of country. There are a few companies lending a helping hand in the erection of aerodromes. The Canadian Forestry Corps is cutting a very substantial percentage of the lumber used by both the British and French armies on the western front. Where the stern necessities of war demand cutting down French forests, compensation for the future generations is being provided by the planting of young trees. It is a question whether any other troops in France come into such close touch with the actual war zone, in so many different districts as those of the Canadian Forestry Corps.

There are several battalions in the Corps Canadian Railway Troops, an organized force apart from the Canadian Corps, working on all parts of the British front. Their specialty is the construction of standard and light-gauge railways. They collaborate in this work with British troops, and have made for themselves an enviable reputation. They are administered by a Canadian staff.

Wherever there is an aerodrome of the Royal Flying Corps, the Royal Naval Air Service or the Independent Air Force, which supplies the "birds" that flit over to Germany to give the people there a taste of their own frightfulness, a percentage of the pilots and observers are Canadians. These aerodromes are located over a very extensive area running from the seaboard well to the south. The Canadians in the flying forces are acknowledged to be exceptionally excellent material. The peer of all flying men to date is a Canadian, Lieut. Col. W. A. Bishop, V. C., D. S. O., M. C., D. F. C., who has 72 Boche planes to his credit.

Canada's contribution to the Allies in this war is one of the finest chapters in the struggle for world freedom. The reputation of the Canadian Corps is world-wide, even the Germans have heard of it; and on several occasions have expressed their disdainful opinion of Canadians generally, which is the most sincere compliment that could be given.

A few days ago I was passing through the ruins of a village on the Somme. Every house and building

was reduced to a mere skeleton. About the only thing in the place that had escaped partial or after destruction was a harvesting machine or binder. There it stood in an old outhouse, whose walls were tottering. The tiles of the roof had been shattered to pieces and lay in little heaps all about the place. In bold letters on that still intact binder was stenciled "Massey-Harris, Ltd., Toronto, Canada." It seemed a rather strange coincidence that the only thing in the place that the Germans had failed to destroy was a machine of Canadian manufacture. That binder may yet be used to gather in the sheaves and serve as a reminder to whoever uses it of the Canadians who recaptured it from the Hun, and the immortal part Canadians generally played in the greatest of all wars.

OVERSEA FREIGHT FROM NEW ZEALAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau
WELLINGTON, N. Z.—In 1914 there were 99 steamers loading New Zealand produce for overseas; in 1917 there were only 62; and in 1919 there is a possibility of shipping becoming so scarce that little or no tonnage will be available for New Zealand's overseas trade. These statements by New Zealand cabinet ministers, have emphasized the gravity of the Dominion's freight position.

Mr. Guthrie, Minister for Agriculture, speaking at the Dominion conference of the Farmer's Union, said that since the outbreak of the war, 19 New Zealand trading vessels had been lost. It had been fortunate that a sufficient number of vessels had been sent to the Dominion to take away the bulk of the exportable produce. Since the declaration of war, products to the value of £69,641,510 had been sent away, and there were still meat, cheese, butter, and wool of the estimated value of £23,250,000 awaiting shipment. The large quantity of produce sent overseas, and the Imperial requisitions and payments had made it possible for New Zealand to raise by way of loans the sum of £46,000,000.

A letter read at the conference from the New Zealand Oversea Shipowners' Committee pointed out that the Imperial Government, not the shipping companies, derived the benefit of existing rates of freight. The letter, which was read by Sir James Wilson, president of the conference, continued:

"The Ministry of Shipping in London, after six months experience, arrived at the conclusion that the rates hitherto charged from New Zealand by the shipping companies were not sufficiently remunerative, and instructions were given that freight rates from Jan. 1 last should be increased approximately 50 per cent. Even now, distance for distance, the rates charged to the United Kingdom compare most favorably with those charged on occasions to the western side of America. For example, a New Zealand transport some few months ago loaded cargo for San Francisco, distant about half way to the United Kingdom, charging £25 a ton weight for hemp, and a measurement rate equivalent to about £16 a ton weight for tallow. The overseas rate to the United Kingdom for hemp is £16 5s. for hemp and £10 10s. for tallow. The rate of freight on the Imperial Government's purchases of meat, cheese, butter and wool does not concern either the farmer or the shipowner, as this produce is being carried in the Imperial Government's steamers at its own expense."

PRICE FOR DROVE HOGS AGREED UPON

Minimum of \$17.50 Announced
After Conference of Food
Administration and Men Representing the Swine Industry

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A minimum price for packers' drove hogs of \$17.50 a hundred pounds was announced on Saturday by the Food Administration, after a conference between the live stock subcommittee of the Agricultural Advisory Board, which includes members representing the swine industry, the Food Administration and 50 packers. The following undertaking is given by the packers:

"In view of the undertakings on the part of the Food Administration, with regard to the coordinated purchases of pork products, it is agreed that the packers participating in these orders will undertake not to purchase hogs for less than the following agreed minimums for the month of November; that is a daily minimum of \$17.50 per hundred pounds on average of packers' droves, excluding 'throwouts' to be defined as pigs under 130 pounds, stags, boars, thin sows and skips. Further, that no hogs of any kind shall be bought except throwouts at less than \$16.50 per hundred pounds. The average of packers' droves are to be construed as the average of the total sales in the market of all hogs for a given day. All the above to be based on Chicago."

"We agree that a committee shall be appointed by the Food Administration to check the daily operations in the various markets, with a view to supervision and demonstration of the carrying out of the above."

"The ability of the packers to carry out this arrangement will depend on there being a normal marketing of hogs based upon the proportionate increase over the receipts of last year. The increase in production appears to be a maximum of about 15 per cent, and we can handle such an increase."

"If the producers of hogs should, as they have in the past few weeks, prematurely market hogs at such increasing numbers over the above, it is entirely beyond the ability of the packers to maintain these minimums, and therefore we must have the cooperation of the producer himself to maintain these results. It is a physical impossibility for the capacity of the packing houses to handle a similar over flood of hogs and to find a market for the output. The packers are anxious to cooperate with the producers in maintaining a stabilization of price and to see that producers receive a fair price for their products."

CANADIAN AEROPLANES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
TORONTO, Ont.—The Canadian Aeroplanes, Limited, a local industry created by the war, has turned out 3,000 aeroplanes since its inception 18 months ago, the output being valued at over \$30,000,000. The plant covers nearly 10 acres and employs about 2500 persons, 75 per cent of whom are skilled workmen, and has a capacity of 350 planes per month. There are three types produced: the Canadian Curtiss, which constitutes over half the output; the Avro, and the F-5 Flying Boat, the latter a huge submarine car intended for work on the Atlantic coast and the coast of France.

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Thread Silk Stockings, Etsco No. 95—Absolutely pure dye and full fashioned, reinforced lisle tops and soles; an assortment of 60 colors, including the newest shades, also black and white; pair.....\$2.00

Thread Silk Stockings, Etsco No. 100—Pure dye, reinforced lisle tops and soles, in black, white, grays and browns; pair.....\$1.50

Outsize Thread Silk Stockings, Etsco No. 950S—This is the same stocking as lot 1, with extra long and elastic legs; black, white, gray, brown and navy.....\$2.00

Special Lot Thread Silk Stockings—The regular price value of this lot is \$1.50, but owing to slight irregularities, which are barely noticeable, we have marked them at the extraordinary low price of \$1.15 per pair. They come in black, white and a good assortment of the colors most in demand this season.

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E. T. SLATTERY CO.

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

CHARLES PORES
AGAIN A WINNER

Pelham Bay Naval Training Station Distance Runner Captures United States 10-Mile Running Championship Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In one of the greatest distance races ever witnessed in the metropolitan district, Charles Pores, a young sailor from the Pelham Bay Naval Training Station Sunday afternoon turned the tables on Willie Kyronen, the famous Finnish champion, in the 10-mile National Amateur Athletic Union title run, decided on the cinder path of the City College stadium. Fully 5000 enthusiasts applauded vociferously while the two men fought out a wonderful duel on the last lap. Pores showed a sprint in the last 100 yards which landed him across the tape 15 yards in advance of Kyronen.

Pores and Kyronen made a show of a field of 11 starters. They lapped their men almost before they had completed a mile and a half. Then the two star athletes ran the fastest they knew how to the enjoyment of the crowd. The sailor held the upper hand almost from start to finish. After James Henigan of Boston and Max Bohland of this city dropped out of it early in the fray, the winner and the second man to finish had the event all to themselves.

Pores completed the first mile in 4m. 53.2-ss., with Kyronen and Bohland close at his heels. The two miles were made in 10m. 13s., at which point Bohland passed Kyronen for second place. Henigan stopped at the third mile, which Pores covered in 15m. 35.3-ss. On the second lap of the fourth mile Bohland stepped on the wooden border and then left the track. Pores did the fourth in 21m. 2s.; fifth in 26m. 16.4-ss.; sixth in 31m. 47.3-ss.; seventh in 37m. 28.2-ss.; eighth in 43m. 9.4-ss.; ninth in 48m. 57.3-ss., and the 10 miles in 54m. 17.3-ss.

Only once during the duel did Kyronen have a chance. It was on the last lap of the sixth mile, when he passed Pores. He stayed in front about another half lap, when Pores challenged and then forged to the front, never to be passed.

There was another fine race for third honors between Terry Halpine, Morningside A. C., and Peter Trivoules, a Greek, Halpine just winning out. Seven of the original field of 13 finished in the following order: Charles Pores, Pelham N. T. S., first, in 54m. 17.3-ss.; Willie Kyronen, Millrose A. A. second, in 54m. 18s.; Terry Halpine, Morningside A. C., third, in 55m. 25s.; Peter Trivoules, unattached, fourth; J. A. Nulty, Company C, S. A. T. C., fifth; Harry Parkinson, Morningside A. C., sixth; Joseph Giorgio, Pelham Bay N. T. S., seventh. Pores is the young sailor who broke the American record for five miles at the National A. U. championships at Chicago several weeks ago. He also holds the indoor mark. Kyronen was last year's 10-mile winner.

R. F. Remer, of the New York A. C., competing unattached, easily defeated a field of 11, in the seven-mile national championship walk. It was a farcical affair from start to finish. Remer lapped the novices and one or two good men so often that the officials lost track of the scores. He completed the distance in the slow time of 55m. 23s. He tried for the American one-hour record, but was 276 yards behind the 20-year mark.

Remer out-classed the field. He walked splendidly, but did not have much to beat. Kurt Zulch, of the American Walkers Association, got second honors. Several stepped out. The first eight to finish were: Richard Remer, unattached, first, time, 55m. 23s.; Kurt Zulch, American Walkers Association, second, in 57m. 26.4-ss.; J. F. Hearns, Pastime A. C., third, in 50m. 9s. M. Greenberg, Pastime A. C., fourth; Alexander Jessup, Morningside A. C., fifth; Harry Dacks, American Walkers Association, sixth; Louis Voss, Hungarian-American A. C., seventh, and P. Anthony, Pastime A. C., eighth.

Daniel Shea, a New York City fireman, accounted for first honors in the Metropolitan all-round championship event. This event started at 2 o'clock and did not finish until nearly 6. J. Hellum, who finished second in the national all-round at Chicago, had the honors practically won until the one-mile run when he stopped after going three-fourths of the distance. This enabled Shea to win out.

Shea's score was 5480 points; Hellum's 4970s., and B. Lichtman's 3981s. Shea won five events, the 100-yard dash, running high and broad jumps, 120-yard high hurdles and pole vault. The summaries of the 10 events follows:

100-Yard Dash—Daniel Shea, Pastime A. C., first, time—10.5s. B. Lichtman, Pastime A. C., second; J. Hellum, unattached, third, 11.4s. 100-Yard Dash—Daniel Shea, Pastime A. C., first, time—10.5s. B. Lichtman, Pastime A. C., second; J. Hellum, unattached, third, 11.4s. 100-Yard Dash—Daniel Shea, Pastime A. C., first, time—10.5s. B. Lichtman, Pastime A. C., second; J. Hellum, unattached, third, 11.4s.

100-Yard Dash—Daniel Shea, Pastime A. C., first, time—10.5s. B. Lichtman, Pastime A. C., second; J. Hellum, unattached, third, 11.4s. 100-Yard Dash—Daniel Shea, Pastime A. C., first, time—10.5s. B. Lichtman, Pastime A. C., second; J. Hellum, unattached, third, 11.4s.

HARVARD HEADS
OPPOSE BIG GAME

W. W. Roper Fails to Get the Crimson to Meet Yale or Princeton Football Teams

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Prospects of a Harvard Students Army Training Corps football eleven playing against a similar team from any other big university, notably Yale or Princeton, are not considered very bright at the present time. W. W. Roper, secretary and chairman of the sports committee trying to arrange games for War Fund week, visited this city Saturday, and had a conference with A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, and Dean L. B. R. Briggs, chairman of the athletic committee, after which it was announced the Harvard authorities were not in favor of such a game.

Mr. Roper was introduced to the Harvard authorities by W. F. Garcelon, former graduate treasurer of the Harvard Athletic Association, who is the leader in organizing competition in New England.

The United States War Department is lending its support to the sports committee program, but has indicated that it was not desired to order the military commanders at the colleges to play any stipulated games except with the consent and approval of the college authorities. Princeton was ready to allow its S. A. T. C. team to meet Harvard for the benefit of the fund, but after his conference with President Lowell Mr. Roper will not press the matter further.

Mr. Roper attended the football game in the Harvard Stadium between the Harvard Radio and Bumkin Island teams. He met Commander Nathaniel Ayer of the Radio School forces and it may be possible to arrange a game for the Harvard Radio boys and the Princeton Army Training or Aviation Corps in New York Nov. 23.

SERGEANT COMBS
WINS LONG RACE

Flies From Belmont Park to the Statue of Liberty and Return in the Record-Breaking Time of 15m. 30s.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In the feature event at the aviation meet held at Belmont Park Saturday for the benefit of the National Aeronautic Committee was a 36-mile race around the Statue of Liberty and return, participated in by five army machines, equipped with Liberty motors. It was won by Sergeant Combs of the Hazelhurst Flying Field, in 15m. 30s., a rate of 135.66 miles an hour. Just eight years ago de Lesseps, Grahame-White and Moisant raced over that course for the first time, Moisant winning in 34m. 38s.

Some interesting track and field competition was witnessed at the meet. Aviators from the many camps located on Long Island took part and there were some contestants in the various events that it was necessary to run trial heats.

Among the contestants were a number of prominent athletes most notable of whom was Lieut. F. W. Kelly, Olympic and A. A. U. games hurdling champion, and Lieut. William Queal, one of the best of professional long distance runners and former coach at Yale University. These two men met in the final leg of the officers' half-mile relay race, with Lieutenant Queal showing the way home to his rival. This does not imply that the erstwhile Yale instructor is the faster sprinter, for Lieutenant Kelly's team was 75 yards behind at the end of the third relay. In the final run of 220 yards Lieutenant Kelly succeeded in retrieving 50 yards on his rival.

Lieutenant Queal's men carried off the majority of first places. Besides winning the officers' contest, Hazelhurst added the squadron flag relay race and 880-yard run, besides several second places. The summary follows:

880-Yard Officers' Relay Race (each man to run 220 yards)—Won by Hazelhurst Field (Lieut. W. Joy, Capt. H. Holden, Capt. H. L. Babcock and Lieut. William Queal); Mitchell Field, (Stollenwerk, Higgins, Homan and Kelley) second. Time, 1m. 43.3s.

Side Carrier Dispatch Motorcycle Race (six miles)—Won by Roosevelt Field; Hazelhurst Field, second; Henry J. Dam Field, third. Time, 9m. 25.3s.

Tug-of-War (final pull)—Won by Roosevelt Field; Lufbery Field, second. Time, 34.3s.

100-Yard Dash (final heat)—Won by Tupman, Brinley Field; Hanley, Mitchell Field, second; Martin, Mitchell Field, third. Time, 12.3s.

Squadron Flag Relay Race (team of 10 men each)—Won by Hazelhurst Field; Lufbery Field, second; Mitchell Field, third. Time, 2m. 31s.

Aeroplane Race to Statue of Liberty and Return—Won by Hazelhurst Field; Roosevelt Field, second; Roosevelt Field, third. Time, 15m. 30s.

EASTERN TEAMS
ON THE GRIDIRON

College and Service Football Elevens Are Now Beginning to Get Into Action and a Few Surprises Are Noted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Eastern college and service football teams are now beginning to show more activity on the gridiron and Saturday found a number of them in open competition with visiting clubs, and not a few surprises are to be noted as a result of the games played. The large western teams were not, as a rule, very active Saturday, most of the games scheduled having been canceled.

One or two of the big college teams of the East made their first official appearances Saturday. Columbia University was one of these, and the Blue and White certainly started in very auspiciously by defeating the Camp Merritt team, 7 to 0. While the game was very close, the result was most satisfactory to the winners, as Coach Dawson has been greatly handicapped in building up a team at Columbia this fall. Judging from the work of the team Saturday, the S. A. T. C. of that university will be quite well represented on the gridiron even though it loses the services of its head coach for a couple of weeks while he is studying at Princeton.

University of Pennsylvania met the League Island Marines and the Red and Blue was forced to bow to defeat by a score of 7 to 0. This result is no reflection on the ability of the Pennsylvania team as the Marines are represented by a very strong eleven and will give the best of the college teams some interesting competition this fall. The touchdown was scored on a forward pass from Pennsylvania's 10-yard line.

Syracuse University showed that it is going to be represented by a very good team, when the Orange defeated the Hoboken (N. J.) Army Transport team, 13 to 0. To win such a victory over the strong eleven led by former Captain C. E. Brickley of the Harvard varsity, is exceptionally good work. Rutgers was another eastern team which won a one-sided victory, Coach G. F. Sanford's players defeating Lehigh, 39 to 0.

An eastern result which the followers of this game are giving considerable thought to was the 47-to-7 victory secured by the Annapolis Academy eleven over the Newport (R. I.) Training Station eleven. Gilmore Dobie is spending his second year as coach of the midshipmen. Last year going to the academy with a brilliant coaching record back of him he made good with the cadets and he is evidently continuing his brilliant work despite the many handicaps confronting him this fall. The Newport eleven is being coached by Fred Walker, the man who coached the Williams College eleven of 1917, which won every game it played, and he is considered to have a strong squad at Newport this fall. That being the case, it must be admitted that Dobie is developing a fine team at Annapolis this year.

There were one or two very good New England games played. Wesleyan and Amherst had a battle royal, the former finally winning, 5 to 0. This score was made on a goal from the field by Boote and a safety by Kilby, all of the points being made in the last quarter. Springfield Training School won an interesting game from Worcester Academy, 12 to 0, and Phillips Exeter Academy showed that it is developing an eleven of fairly good quality by defeating Boston University, 23 to 0. University of Maine and Bates College played a good Maine State contest (the victory going to Maine by the close score of 6 to 0). Norwich defeated Middlebury by the same score. These New England games would seem to promise some pretty even football among them during the entire fall.

There were a few good games in the West and one of them comes as somewhat of a surprise. It was the Northwestern University-Great Lakes Naval Training Station game that furnished the unexpected, the Purple holding the Sailors to a scoreless tie. With victories over the universities of Iowa and Illinois, Great Lakes was generally picked to win from Northwestern; but they were unable to come up to expectations. No coach is handicapped more in developing a team this fall than is F. J. Murphy of Northwestern and his work is evidently going to be rated highly before the season is over. Drake had an easy time winning from Des Moines, 35 to 7 and Minnesota won an easy victory from St. Thomas, 25 to 7.

Camp Grant won an interesting game from the University of Wisconsin, 7 to 0, the Badgers working hard for a victory, but showing the effects of the loss of their coach. The Chicago Municipal Pier eleven won another game from a "Big Ten" team when it defeated the University of Illinois, 7 to 0. This was a hard-fought game.

The game that stood out above all others in the South was between Georgia School of Technology and Camp Gordon, the former winning 28 to 0. Camp Hancock won a hard-fought game from Vanderbilt University, 10 to 5, the victory of the soldiers being largely due to the individual work of Lieut. J. H. Berry, the former University of Pennsylvania all-around athlete.

MICHIGAN VS. MICHIGAN A. C. ANN ARBOR, Mich.—University of Michigan and Michigan Agricultural College were matched for a football game at Ann Arbor on Nov. 23, the date Michigan left open by the cancellation of the Minnesota game.

N. Y. UNIVERSITY WILL
START VARSITY WORK

NEW YORK, N. Y.—After a tryout scrimmage between two picked elevens on Ohio Field, Saturday, Coach Mason of the New York University eleven was able to decide on the players who will start varsity work today. Coach Mason only has a week to whip the eleven into shape for the opening game with Stevens Saturday. Fordham, Maryland State and Columbia will be met on successive Saturdays and it is possible a midweek game will be arranged with the Camp Merritt eleven.

The varsity will start work this afternoon with Bloomgarden, the former Brooklyn Boys High player, and Christopher, last year's substitute, working out for quarterback. Other backfield candidates are Dickman of Commercial, Freeland of Boys High, Adams of Erasmus Hall and Ingrassia of Morris High. Herman, Baker, Lawrence, Blatt, Hardwick, Sinsberg, Fernandez and Korisberg look the best on the line.

ATHLETIC NOTES

The Belmont Spring Country Club, Waverly, Mass., is to open its new clubhouse Saturday, Nov. 9. It will hold a competition for the war fund.

Lieut. Francis Ouimet, former United States open and amateur golf champion, has been promoted from second to first lieutenant in the United States Army.

Chinese students from Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology defeated the Worcester Academy soccer football eleven at Worcester, Saturday, 2 to 1.

B. E. Eldred won the informal shoot of the New York Athletic Club at the Travelers Island traps, Saturday, with a perfect score of 100. He was tied with eight others and won by a shootoff.

Miss Eleanor Goss and W. M. Hall defeated Miss Molla Bjurstedt and B. C. Wright, in an exhibition mixed doubles lawn tennis match on the courts of the Hoboken Lawn Tennis Club, Casale Point, N. J., Saturday, 6-1, 6-0, 6-4.

SATURDAY'S FOOTBALL GAMES
Annapolis 47, Newport T. S. 7.
Columbia 7, Camp Merritt 0.
Coe 0, Cornell College 0.
Boston 12, Camp Devens 0.
Western Reserve 6, Oberlin 3.
Drake 35, Des Moines 7.
Mt. Union 19, Case 7.
Camp Grant 7, Wisconsin 0.
Wesleyan 5, Amherst 0.
Muhlenberg 7, Lafayette 0.
League Island 7, Pennsylvania 0.
Syracuse 13, Army Transport 0.
Minnesota 25, St. Thomas 7.
Swarthmore 51, Ursinus 7.
Municipal Pier 7, Illinois 0.
Northwestern 0, Great Lakes 0.
Rutgers 35, Lehigh 0.
Dickinson 27, Harrisburg 0.
Georgia Tech. 28, Camp Gordon 0.
Camp Edgar 6, Hingham A. S. 0.
Portland Reserves 12, Bowdoin 0.
Princeton Aviators 52, Paymasters 6.
Woolster 13, Baldwin-Wallace 7.
Norwich 6, Middlebury 0.
Springfield T. S. 12, Worcester Academy 0.
Maine 6, Bates 0.
Depaul 9, Purdue 7.
Wabash 21, Fort Harrison Engineers 20.
Exeter Academy 23, Boston University 0.
Camp Hancock 10, Vanderbilt 5.


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CAPABLANCA AND
CHAJES ARE TIED

Completion of the Fourth Round of International Chess Masters' Tournament Leaves Two Games Adjourned

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS			
	Won	Drawn	Lost Pts.
J. R. Capablanca.....	2	1	0 2½
Oscar Chajes.....	2	1	0 2½
J. S. Morrison.....	1	0	1 1
F. J. Marshall.....	1	0	2 1
Boris Kostich.....	0	2	0 1
R. T. Black Jr.....	0	1	1 ½
David Janowski.....	0	1	2 ½

NEW YORK, N. Y.—With two games adjourned, the completion of the fourth round of the international chess masters' tournament which is being contested at the rooms of the Manhattan Chess Club finds J. R. Capablanca and Oscar Chajes tied for first place in the championship standing with 2½ points to the credit of each. Each of these two players has won two games and drawn one and one of the adjourned games is between them with Capablanca holding the advantage of a pawn.

In the third round of the play chief interest was centered upon the games between the Cuban and Canadian champions, Capablanca and J. S. Morrison, on one board, and the struggle between the French champion, David Janowski, and the new western champion, Boris Kostich. As early as on the fifth move Morrison, playing black in a queen's gambit declined, gave up a pawn and never was able to get on even terms in the further progress of the game, and resigned at his thirty-second move.


The game between Janowski and Kostich, also a queen's gambit declined, the Parisian playing the white pieces, was uneventful from start to finish, a draw being agreed upon after 49 moves.

Chajes and Black played a three-knights' opening. It took a very interesting turn, in the course of which Black allowed both his knights to be forked by a pawn. In order to avoid the loss of one of these pieces he preferred to take the exchange, and so the middle game was reached, Chajes having the advantage of two knights against one rook, Black, however, having also gained a pawn out of the transaction, but Chajes won in 38 moves.

F. J. Marshall faced Capablanca, while the Canadian champion, Morrison, was pitted against Kostich in the fourth round.

Marshall started with a queen's pawn opening. By a well-figured advance of the king's rook's pawn Mar-

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ANNAPOLIS WINS
FROM NEWPORT TEAM

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—Gilmour Dobie's Annapolis varsity eleven defeated the Newport Naval Training Station team by the unexpectedly one-sided score of 47 to 7 in Saturday's contest. This is one of the most imposing scores of the season, to date, inasmuch as the Newport team was heralded as one of the strongest in the East.

The visitors brought a powerful team, but the naval academy uncovered a fine variety of offensive plays and a stiff defense. Newport outweighed the home players, yet the only score for the second district outfit was made on a recovered fumble. NAVAL ACADEMY NEWPORT TRAINING. Snively, l.e., r.e., McNamara Scaffie, l.t., Gustavson Saunders, l.g., Evans Arthur, c., Fox Perry, r.g., Lynch King, r.t., Conway Lowe, r.e., Quigley Orr, q.b., Winchester Benoit, l.h.b., Fitzpatrick Butler, r.h.b., l.h.b., Nixon Severn, f.b., Youngstrom Score—Annapolis 47, Newport 7. Touchdowns—Butler 3, Severn 3, Clark, Winchester. Goals from touchdown—King 3, Youngstrom. Substitutes—Denfield for Saunders, Larson for Arthur, Rawlings for Orr, Coombs for Butler, Kretsch, Doyle for Quigley, Walker for Winchester, Payne, Vogel for Nixon. Referee—C. J. McCarty. Umpire—Carl Williams. Time—15m. quarters.

SYRACUSE DEFEATS
TRANSPORT ELEVEN

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—The Syracuse University football team won its opening game of the season Saturday when it defeated the Hoboken naval transport eleven by a score of 13 to 0. C. E. Brickley, former Harvard captain, and his brother George played brilliantly but with their team-mates were unable to stop their opponents. The score:

SYRACUSE		TRANSPORT	
Dickinson, l.e., Leonard Hookle, l.t., Bannigan Alexander, l.g., Heinen Fernis, c., Carty Gulick, f.b., l.h.b., l.h.b., Flannery Usher, r.t., Thompson Schwarzer, r.e., l.e., Biddiges Ackley, q.b., C. E. Brickley Kernan, l.h.b., r.h.b., O'Brien Barsha, r.h.b., l.h.b., Flannery Erwig, f.b., G. Brickley Score—Syracuse 13, Transport 0. Touchdown—Ackley. Goal from touchdown—Ackley. Substitutes: Rainbow for Gulick, Weltman for Ackley, Newman and Rafter for Kernan, Gorman for Barsha, Bowser for Erwig, McArdle for Palke, Drew, Ferrine and MacKenzie for Biddiges, Drew for G. Brickley, Referee—J. A. Evans, Umpire—C. A. Wright. Head linesman—P. Miller. Time—12-minute periods.			

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The Council of National Defense

is asking the retail stores of the country to assist in securing the cooperation of all citizens in a movement to promote Early Holiday Shopping, and to encourage the purchase of Useful Holiday Gifts, except in the case of gifts for young children.

The Council further asks our citizens (1) to spread their Holiday buying over October, November and December, and (2) to carry their own packages whenever possible. The Council requests, also, that the stores shall not increase their working forces by reason of the holiday business.

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IVAN TURGENEV

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Oct. 28, 1918 marks the birth centennial of Ivan Turgenev, one of the greatest writers of his age and together with Tolstoy chief among the Russian novelists. Indeed, there are many who, from the standpoint of architectural construction and formal clarity, prefer Turgenev above all other Russian novelists and above not a few of the more famous non-Slavic writers. There was in Turgenev's own spirit a certain aristocratic outlook that could not help being mirrored in his works. This may explain why even in such a highly effective collection of tales as "A Sportsman's Sketches" the artist in Turgenev holds the passionate lover of freedom in restraint, and produces an enduring masterpiece of a tale, instead of a humane, but ephemeral, pamphlet against a dark evil.

A proper understanding of Turgenev goes hand in hand only with a realization of his country's plight during the years when he was writing his wonderful succession of novels and tales. Russia in search of herself at a time when oppression weighed down the bodies of the serfs and the minds of the intellectuals, was forced to seek an outlet in literature. Often this seeking must disguise its nature. Hence, for instance, such an apparently harmless title as "A Sportsman's Sketches" to a book which has been called the liberator of the Russian serf. Hence the endless discussions of the novelistic characters, hence the pessimism of the times—a pessimism to which Turgenev himself gave way for a while—and hence the strongly purposeful nature of so much in the Russian novel.

Because of this necessity of a purpose it has been said that the Russian writers looked with far more favor upon the English novelists than upon the French; the latter, always so engrossed in the matter of form and the purer aspects of art, did not appeal so strongly as the former, with their more utilitarian outlook upon literature. Viewed from this standpoint, Turgenev may be said to reconcile the opposing theories; without being frankly a propagandist, his novels satisfy the craving for purpose and motive; without being dedicated to art for art's sake, they satisfy the most critical desire for harmony, balance and form.

The Russia of Turgenev's creative period—about 1845 to 1876—was productive of much change and unrest. New types of men and women were being produced and naturally found their way into the books of the day. Indeed, if we take Turgenev's own advice, and read his works in their order of production, we have an almost complete intellectual history of the times, for their author was intuitively sensitive to the character of the epoch.

It was "A Sportsman's Sketches" that made Turgenev famous overnight, as it were. Here is what he himself had to say of the book, which he wrote while away from his native land: "I could no longer breathe the same air nor live with that which I detested; I had not sufficient strength of character for that. I had to withdraw from him with all the more force. This enemy had a definite form, and bore a well-known name: serfdom. I resolved to fight against it to the end, and swore never to make peace with it. That was my Hannibal's oath." He even said that, had he remained in Russia, he would never have written the sketches. From his own words it is also evident that the artistry which he wrote them in is by no means indicative of a merely academic interest in the matter.

The six works by which Turgenev desired chiefly to be known are "Rudin," "A Nest of Noblemen" (known also as "Liza" in English), "On the Eve," "Fathers and Children" (more commonly known as "Fathers and Sons"), "Smoke" and "Virgin Soil."

Rudin (1855) is the man of words, words, words. He is eloquent with plans, with the needs of the nation, with visions of the future. But when brought to the necessity of making a definite decision in a matter so personal as his own love affair, he is abashed at the need for prompt action and sinks into submission. Not that he is an entirely worthless creature, or that he fails to light the spark of action in others, if not in himself. He is simply a living representative of a common Russian type—a Slav Hamlet, it is interesting in this connection, to call attention to Turgenev's admirable essay on "Hamlet and Don Quixote," in which he contrasts the man of thought and the man of action, and draws most fruitful observations from the two universal types.

In "A Nest of Noblemen" the Rudin type advances a step. Here Lavretsky is not so much to blame for his impotency as the seeming fate that everywhere surrounds him. If Rudin is balked by inner qualities, Lavretsky falls because of the outer world. He realizes that after him will arise a youth who will redeem his nation. And he addresses them in this hopeful mood: "Play, be happy, grow, youthful strength; you have many years before you, and life will be easier for you to live. You will not need, as we do, to seek out your course, to fall and to pick yourself up again amid the fog. We tried to remain safe and sound; but how many of us succeeded! As for you, you are destined to do things, to work, and the blessings of the old will fall upon you!"

"On the Eve" takes us yet a step onward in the evolution of the male type. Insarov is the man of action, who is absorbed by the one great idea of liberating the land of his birth, Bulgaria. That is why, despite the presence of two other men—one of them soon to become a professor, the other a talented artist—Helen falls in love with Insarov, the exact opposite of the Rudin type. For Helen, too, longs for active endeavor rather than passive belief in the right. As she



Ivan Turgenev

SCHOOL HISTORY TEXT CRITICIZED

Even the Revised Edition of Robinson and Beard's Work Used in Milwaukee Said to Contain German Propaganda

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The Robinson and Beard's "Outlines of European History," Part II, over the use of which in the schools objection has been raised in Indianapolis and Kansas City and also in California, is used here as a high-school text without much thought, apparently, on the part of school patrons and educators as to just the kind of book it is.

An examination of the book by anyone conversant with what a school history should be, especially in a city where history is taught to hundreds of foreign-born children and children of foreign-born parents, cannot fail to reveal that this text raises some serious questions.

The edition of 1916 is still generally in the hands of the pupils, although the publishers have realized that it is so hopelessly inaccurate that they have hurried to put out a revision. A few of the revised copies have been received in the city. The main revision has been in the chapter dealing with the world war, to meet the criticism that the authors had preserved a coldly neutral attitude which ignored the startling discoveries made concerning Germany's guilt. The authors and publishers evidently have not yet realized that the defects of the book are by no means confined to a single chapter. They lie essentially in the attitude of approach of the authors, and run, in spirit, at least, throughout the 700 pages.

An interesting angle is disclosed in the 1916 edition in the way the early history of England is treated, as compared to the treatment of the early kingdom of the Hohenzollerns. The story of England is told in the coldly judicial way that is characteristic of the authors. Emphasis is placed on the defects in the early history of England, rather than on the shaping

of free English institutions. The story of John Hampden's fight for liberty is dismissed on page 37 in exactly six lines.

But so soon as the authors begin to deal with the rise of Prussia, they show a marked change of attitude. They have "warmed up to their subject," so to speak. Note this sentence from pages 79-80: "It has always been the pride of the Hohenzollern family that practically every one of its reigning members has added something to what his ancestors handed down to him." Not a bad sentence to appear in a German school history.

Frederick William is pictured as the military father who was constantly drilling his subjects, and addressing them affectionately as "my blue children." The pupil is told that he exercised "genuine statesmanship" and made Prussia "the best-governed State on the continent." They are further told that "it was his toil and economy that made possible the achievements of his far more distinguished son." Then follows the history of what Frederick II did for Prussia.

When the authors reached Section 47, they gave five pages to an exposition of the thought and culture of the European nations at the beginning of the Nineteenth Century. Exactly half of this space is taken up in dealing with German culture. At the end of Section 70, after the authors have recounted the war of 1870, the defeat of France, and the enthronement of the King of Prussia as Emperor of Germany, they say: "The long conflict for unity was now at an end; it remained only for Germany to assert its place among the great nations of the world," or, to put it in the words of the chief exponent of Kultur, "to find her place in the sun." The whole section is decidedly more favorable to Germany than to France.

When the authors take up once more the political and social history of England, they dwell on the cruelty of the criminal law, the abject conditions of labor, both among adults and children, and the denial of the rights of the working classes. How a child who had progressed thus far in the history could escape the conclusion that Prussia was a desirable place in which to live, while England was a most undesirable, is hard to imagine.

Near the close of the book the authors have a chapter entitled "The Twentieth Century in Europe." This purports to be a summary of the great forces that were shaping present-day civilization. Concerning England, it says: "At the close of the Nineteenth Century, England was, to all appearances, as conservative as any nation in Europe." But in dealing with Germany the authors take two pages to prove that while the Chancellor was under the control of the Kaiser, he really could not ignore a hostile Reichstag, and therefore Germany, after all, has a kind of parliamentary responsibility on the part of the executives.

On page 663, Germany is held up as the model country for efficiency and prosperity and "other nations are copying its methods." On the same page, the student is told how the great development of Germany under William II was largely due to the iron ore deposits along the Moselle River, Lorraine, "which fell to Germany in 1871." The nation is pictured as having ships "on every sea, rivaling those of England." A prospectus for the German Empire could not be more fulsome.

The final chapter, which deals with the world war, is the one in which a patchwork revision has taken place. Still the murder of the Austrian archduke is made the determining cause of the war, instead of a mere pretext. The author has not even taken the trouble to change tenses that should have been changed in the later edition. Vital revelations, such as the French Yellow Book and Herr Mühlen's writings, are totally ignored. Some attempt is made in the later edition to denounce Germany, but the student is given no basis on which to form a judgment as to whether this denunciation is right, or too much, or too little. From this volume, it is declared here, the student cannot possibly get a clear understanding as to the roots of the war and the mighty issues at stake.

CHICAGO TO VOTE ON NEW TRACTION PLAN

Referendum on Nov. 5 on Union of All Railway Lines Under One Ownership and the Management of Nine Trustees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—This city, which has for years been thinking about municipal ownership of its transportation system, which has elected mayors on this issue, and is still hanging by a thread in crowded cars morning and evening, is contemplating a sweeping unification and extension of its transportation facilities. The expenditure involved is calculated at around \$300,000,000. The project comes up in a referendum of the city voters on Nov. 5.

It is not clear at the present time what the decision of the city will be. The need of improvement is indisputable. The new traction ordinance has powerful backing. At the same time there seems to be considerable genuine doubt as to whether it is the plan that Chicago should commit itself to for so long a time and at such great expenditure.

The plan is to bring all of the surface lines and all of the elevated lines under one ownership and management and operate them as a single system in connection with subways to be constructed and owned by the city.

The trustee plan is adopted for the management and control of the new company. The total capital account of all of the present transportation companies on June 30, 1916, was \$220,114,428.46, and is now more. Present investors in these properties will receive 6.2 per cent on the actual purchase price of the property for a period of 12 years, and thereafter 5.8 per cent, it is explained by Alderman H. D. Capitain, chairman of the City Council Committee on Local Transportation.

The new company is to be run without profit. If income falls below cost of operation and return on investment, fares are to be raised accordingly. Construction cannot begin until after the close of the war. In the first six years \$76,000,000 is to be spent on rapid transit development, and total expenditures in this period are estimated in excess of \$100,000,000. Development is projected for 30 years. The subways are to be built by the city out of its fund derived from sharing in the traction profits, which amounts at present to \$25,000,000 and are to be rented to the company at 6 per cent on cost of construction. Rate of fare is to be uniform with possibility of a transfer charge of 2 cents from one kind of system to another. The franchise is to run until the city takes over the property under its right of purchase, which it can exercise at six months' notice.

The entire transportation system of the city of Chicago under this plan is to be handled by a board of nine trustees. The original board, already named, is to continue until 1928. At that time three representatives are to be named by the city, the next year three more, and the year after that the nine trustees are wholly selected by the city. Trustees fill vacancies themselves, and there is no provision for their removal, at least in the city ordinance.

The arrangements for the trustees and particularly certain of the original trustees constitute a storm center in

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ELIMINATION OF CHARITY PLANNED

Kansas Town Puts in Operation Project to Place Every One on a Self-Supporting Basis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

TOPEKA, Kan.—Kansas is watching with great interest an experiment being carried on this winter by the city of Emporia. This school town, the home of a state normal and a large denominational school, has undertaken the elimination of "charity" and the exploitation of the poor.

The city and county have created a central welfare bureau, composed of a city and a county official and a few men and women of the city generally. This bureau has charge of all the charitable activities of the city.

Last spring this bureau hunted up all of the vacant lots and the vacant land around the town. It was all leased by the board. Then a list of those who had sought assistance last winter was made up and to each family was assigned certain land for gardening. The seed was furnished, tools were furnished and instruction was supplied where needed. The area assigned each family was practically sufficient, that with good care would produce the greater part of the vegetables which would be used by that family during the coming winter.

A municipal coal and wood yard is being established, where men may work and receive a part of their pay in wood or coal and a part in cash. It will be maintained all winter.

Emporia does not expect to be called upon for a single dollar's worth of food or fuel during the coming winter. If it is not called upon the plan will be considered a success, for it is argued that it will have eliminated charity from the town to the greatest possible extent and will have established every one on an actual supporting basis.

The bureau has gone into the homes and established the budget system of home expenses. It has given instruction against waste and extravagance in the home. It has furnished help in the making and repairing of clothing many other things of wide benefit.

RATE ADVANCE IS GRANTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

TRENTON, N. J.—The Board of Public Utility Commissioners has granted the Monmouth County Electric Company permission to increase its present rate from five to six cents.

Timely and Attractively Priced Offerings in

Seasonable Bedding

Hotel, rooming and housekeepers will find unlimited assortments of seasonable weight bedding especially displayed in our new Bedding Section, on the main floor, new south annex. An early selection will prove to be most advantageous.

\$2.75 Will Buy—Cotton Blankets in 3/4 size—a good weight blanket in grey and tan color.

\$4.00 Will Buy—Cotton Blankets of extra large size and splendid weight—grey or tan.

\$6.95 Will Buy—Wool Finished Blankets of full double bed size—they come in pretty plaid styles.

\$4.25 For Comforters, full double bed size, covered with best quality silkline.

\$1.50 For Baby Blankets, shown in many neat styles and colorings.

\$1.00 For Baby Blankets of good size and quality—a variety of different styles.

\$9.50 For Indian Blankets of exceptionally fine quality and many styles and colorings.

Roberts Bros.
THIRD & MORRISON

PORTLAND, OREGON

Fall and Winter Suits, Overcoats—Hats and Haberdashery—are ready for the men—who want to get away from the likelihood of being "knocked"—by their friends for wearing their Summer things too long. Economical prices are ready to—ready to assist you—in your thrifty intentions. Today's a good time to spend—a half hour with us. You will be courteously treated—Whether you buy or not.

Buffum & Pendleton Co.
Winthrop Hammond, President
CORRECT APPAREL FOR MEN
127 Sixth Street
Between Alder and Washington Streets
PORTLAND, OREGON

DURABLE SENSIBLE ECONOMICAL

Shoes

Their Quality and Price, together with our excellent service, will surely please you.

KNIGHT SHOE CO.
Morrison Street near Broadway,
PORTLAND, OREGON

Heating Stoves and Ranges

Andirons, Basket Grates
Gas and Oil Heaters

Honeyman Hardware Co.

Fourth at Alder, PORTLAND, OREGON

This Store is a Headquarters for Military Wrist Watches
As Diamond Experts we can intelligently advise you in a selection.
Emblematic Jewelry a Specialty
131-133 Sixth St.
Oregonian Building

Jaeger Bros.,
Suits Pressed 35c
Suits Cleaned \$1.00
Save delivery charges.

UNIQUE TAILORING CO.
104 Fourth St., Near Park, Portland, Ore.

Do All Your Holiday Shopping

at
The Store of the Holiday Cheer
The Store of Quality and Service
The Store of a Million Gifts
The Store of Sensible Gifts
The Store of No Disappointments

REMEMBER!

Uncle Sam Says:
SHOP EARLY!

Meier & Frank Co.
ESTABLISHED 1857
THE QUALITY STORE OF PORTLAND
Furs, Shoes, Hardware, Silver, etc.

A Great Store for MEN'S SUITS

You'll find here clothes that have the good characteristics of fine custom tailoring. Fabrics that cannot be excelled.

Young Men's Suits in Military Styles

Ben Selling
Morrison at Fourth
Portland, Oregon.



GOOD RESULTS FROM CANADIAN PAROLE ACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

KINGSTON, Ont.—Out of 11,097 prisoners released during the 19 years' operation of the Canadian Parole Act, 94 per cent at least received great benefits, according to W. P. Archibald, Canadian parole officer, who states that of the above number 9647 prisoners have redeemed themselves on parole and 773 are now reporting with the prospect of finishing well. Very excellent results are obtained in the after life of thousands who have found their footing through the treatment of the Canadian penitentiaries and are now occupying good positions in the social life of the Dominion. At the end of the last fiscal year, 410 men who had been previously released on parole and were industriously employed in their various avocations, had volunteered and were sent to the front in various Canadian units. About 100 men have also enlisted during this year, making a total of a little over 500 men now on active service in the war. The reports received concerning these men are gratifying, several having won distinctions for bravery and good conduct. Besides the parole men, several hundred prisoners in Canadian penitentiaries serving terms have on their own request gone overseas and served nobly with the forces.

SHIPBUILDERS TO MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Atlantic Coast Shipbuilders Association will hold a general meeting of shipbuilders at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia, on Nov. 14. The association membership includes practically all the yards building steel vessels on the Atlantic Coast.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Frank and Joe: Just Working Horses

The hour was nine at night. A moment before the old town clock had sent its lingering notes from the courthouse tower, over the rooftops and past the woods to the slopes of the upland fields.

Over the stretches of one of these fields, known as Simpson's pasture, the twilight had long since deepened to gray-gloom and the gloom into night.

On any one of three hundred and sixty-four nights of the year, one might have stood in the center of Simpson's pasture, at this hour, and beheld little else than the yellow glow of lamps in the farmhouse windows and the twinkling lights that outlined the streets of the town. These and the myriad of stars that sprinkled the skies. And, save for the chirp of a frog or the twitter of a night bird, there would have come no sound.

But on this particular night—the one night that was always as certain to come as the year itself—the usually quiet, and all but lightless, spot was alive with music, light, “hoop-las” and laughter. For Simpson's pasture was playing host to the circus, while the circus, on its part, was entertaining all who lived within riding distance, for miles and miles and miles around.

In the central portion of the gently sloping field lay the great main tent—sprawled across the floor of the pasture, like a gigantic glowworm. From it the light filtered through the canvas in a warm, golden mist or, where there were open places, jumped headlong into the outer darkness in long, slanting, yellow rays. Just under the scalloped eaves of the tent, one might see the backs of those who sat on the topmost seats, silhouetted against the light, and looking for all the world like crows perched on a fence. Mingling with the light that found its way through the open places, there came the blare of the band, the crack of whips and the sound of many voices.

Yes, the circus was there. Yet not quite all of it, either. For part of the big show was already on its way to the railroad yards. That was the part that had been used in supplying the circus people with food through the day; the gayly painted band wagons, the golden floats and the gilded vans that had been seen in parade that very morning; these and the many tents that had given shelter to the working horses from early dawn until twilight came.

And more was about to be sent on its way. It would not have been an easy matter to have counted the waiting horses. Hitched together in teams of four, six, eight and ten they formed a gray-white sea, crisscrossed with the black bars of their harness. Their drivers lounged upon the grass near by or sat astride “wheel” horses, awaiting the order to begin.

In the front line of this army of big dappled grays, and half in the shadow of the menagerie tent, stood the finest of all the teams. It was made up of the ten splendid horses whose lot it was to draw the great red and golden den that formed the traveling home of Congo, the “Largest Hippopotamus in Captivity.” And the leaders of this team were Frank and Joe.

Joe was the older of the two by three years. It was his sixth season with the circus. He had been raised on a farm in the Middle West. Then, one day, his master took him into town and sold him to the big circus. For a time, Joe was ill at ease. Everything was so strange and different from life on the farm. He found it difficult to accustom himself to sleeping on the trains. The sight of the elephants and the queer-looking “horses,” with the funny hums, troubled him. People stared so when he went in parade. But, little by little, all these things were smoothed away. He found that the swaying of the cars lulled him to sleep; that there were other animals in the world besides horses and cows and pigs—and quite as good-natured, if one but knew how to take them. As for the people who lined the streets to see the parade go by, he soon found himself watching for the children. He loved to see them and hear them shout with glee, as he and his fellows passed along. He was glad that he had gone out into the world.

Joe was thinking of his old home, when the clock in the town struck nine. “We had a bell like that back there near the farm,” he said to Frank. “I remember I was always in my stall, munching the last of my hay after a day in the fields, when it struck nine.” “Makes you want to go back?” asked Frank.

“In a way, it does. Still, I wouldn't want to stay at the farm. I'm happy here.” “Well, I can't say that I am,” Frank replied. “This life may suit you, Joe. You came from a farm. But you see, I was a fire-engine horse, before I joined the circus. And I can't but feel I've sort of taken a back seat, getting into the working class.”

“Why, Frank! I'm surprised at you,” answered Joe. “I had always supposed that you were quite content. Here you are one of the leaders in the finest of the working teams; you help to draw Congo in parade, and—”

“Yes, I know,” broke in Frank impatiently. “But what does that amount to? Just look at the bareback horses and those that perform in the rings. That is where I ought to be. Listen! Do you hear that piece the band is playing now? That means Miss Bessie is doing her big riding act, along with Prince and Dandy. What wouldn't I give, if I could just be in the place of one of those horses! Just think of dashing round and round before that great audience. And think of having

beautiful white satin harness in place of this heavy leather kind we are obliged to wear. And the applause of the crowd! Think of it, Joe. My, but it must be great! That's what I call really being a horse and getting somewhere.”

But Joe was not carried away by Frank's enthusiasm. He merely shook his head gravely, from side to side.

“Frank, Frank,” he said quietly, “you are rather young yet, I'm afraid. You don't realize just what you are, or what you are saying. Everything—every single thing—about a big circus like this is necessary to it, else it would not be carried along. Mind you, I am casting no reflections on Prince and Dandy or any other horse who takes part in the performance. They are very necessary. My point is that we are all needed. Some are fitted for one kind of work and others for other tasks. I, for one, am just as proud to be a working horse as I would be, were I Miss Bessie's favorite mount. It is true that we are out here, hidden away from the crowd, and that the crowd—for the most of the time, at least—doesn't even remember that we exist. But we know that we are here and that we count for a whole, big lot.”

What Frank's answer might have been, Joe had no way of knowing, for, barely had Joe finished speaking, when there came a cry of, “Take it away!”

In a flash, the scores of waiting teams sprang forward in a trot and, with harness jangling, swarmed under the roof of the big menagerie tent. To an onlooker unfamiliar with circus system, it might have seemed that a stampede had been started. But, almost before one might have said “Jack Robinson,” order grew out of apparent disorder and soon teams were being hooked to their appointed cages and the rumbling, canvas-covered dens had begun to move in a long, steady stream to the outer air. Once there, they fell into single file and were soon wending their way through the murk of the night, on their way to the railroad yards.

One of them—the biggest of all—with the words

WILD ANIMALS
Don't Touch

lettered on the sides of its canvas covering, was drawn by the team led by Frank and Joe. There was no time for talk now. For they, as well as their driver, had to be alert and on the lookout for chuck-holes and just the right turns in the winding road. They, too, knew the meaning of the smoking torches that were placed here and there along the way. These lights meant “turn to the right” or “turn to the left,” depending upon which side of the road they were placed.

The “Greatest Hippopotamus in Captivity,” placed for loading on the waiting train, the team of ten returned to the circus grounds for yet another load.

It was almost midnight when the work was finished. There had been opportunities for brief chats, but Frank had seemed moody and so Joe had decided it best to say nothing more for the present. And so it happened that the two stood in silence, as the clock in the town struck twelve—silent in the shadows of one of the stock cars, awaiting their turn to pass up the runway and into their places, for the night. Two of the circus trains were already on their way to the town that was to see the circus on the morrow. The others were all but ready to depart. Men carrying lanterns passed to and fro. The voices of two of them who walked together attracted Joe's attention. For the speakers were Mr. Kingston, the owner of the big circus, and Sam Andrews, the superintendent in charge of the working horses.

“How is the hay these days, Sam?” Mr. Kingston was asking as they drew near.

“We are getting a very good quality of the upland variety through these states, sir,” Sam replied.

“And you are feeding our horses plenty of it? Giving them plenty of hay and oats?”

“Yes, indeed, sir. All they can eat. See how sleek and fat they are!”

The men had paused opposite the dappled ten and, as he spoke, Sam Andrews laid his hand on Frank's neck.

“Well, that's the way we want them,” answered Mr. Kingston. “Take good care of them, Sam. You know, if it weren't for our good old working horses, we'd have to shut up shop. Just couldn't move without them. Well, good night, Sam.”

“Good night, Mr. Kingston.”

It was sometime in the night that Joe was awakened. He had no idea of the hour. He knew the train was moving, for he could feel the lulling sway of the car. He was about to doze again, when he felt a nudging against his cheek.

It was Frank's nose.

“Say, Joe,” said a low voice.

“Yes, what is it, Frank?” answered Joe, in a sleepy tone.

“I just wanted to say that I heard what Mr. Kingston said tonight,” replied Frank. “You were right, Joe. I guess we are pretty important, even if we are just working horses.”

The Twilight

In her whimper of wind and her slippers of sleep, The Twilight comes like a little goose-girl, Herding her owls with many “Tu-whoos,” Her little brown owls in the woodland deep, Where dimly she walks in her whispering shoes, And gown of shimmering pearl.

—Madison Cawein.



“You can see Miss Muffet quite distinctly, when you know just where she is”

A Twentieth Century
Miss Muffet

It was a fine, balmy summer morning on which the famous spider of the nursery rhyme thought to go for a stroll in his dooryard, to take the air. So he let himself slowly and carefully down his silken rope ladder, left his lacy cobweb house swinging softly in the breeze, and walked about contentedly among the sweet-smelling grasses of his front lawn. All went well until, presently, he brought his numerous long legs to a sudden stop. What was this firm, hard object in front of him? Who had dared to trespass upon his premises? However, perhaps the thing was harmless, for it did not move. Up it he clambered and along something which was thinner and bent here and there under his weight; up and down he went amid the hills and valleys of this strange stuff, then he bumped into another thing, still harder, steeper and horribly slippery. But, like the historical spider of the Bruce's tale, this was a persevering insect. Up, up the precipice he went and, all at once, he fell head over heels into something soft and white, like clouds.

Then all sorts of things happened at once. First, there was a shrill scream—the sort which the spider had learned to connect with little girls. Then down fell the billowy liquid in which the spider swam, spreading all over the grass. Jerking himself free of it, the spider turned away from the dish and the curds and whey (he knew by this time what they were, for he had often visited near-by pantries) and looked about for the little girl, whose dress he must have been climbing over. Surely, he hadn't hurt it, though, for he had gone slowly and his various feet were quite dry and clean. Whatever was wrong? Why had the little girl run off? It grieved the spider to discover that, in this, the era of woman, a little girl should feel the need to run away from a harmless spider!

But, as you shall see, when you find the little girl in the picture (you can see her quite distinctly when once you know just where she is), the intruder had not run far away; she had merely taken the quickest means of escape, leaving the spider to occupy his front yard in pleasant leisure. And she looks so very comfortable in her new quarters that I wonder if the spider will ever be able to return again to his home.

Kitchen Shelf Travels

A Journey to a Wheat Field

“I've brought my geography with me,” said Beth, appearing one day at Miss Mattie's door. “I thought we could travel better with it, because I don't always know where the countries are.”

“That's a good idea,” replied Miss Mattie, making room for her little guest beside her on the couch, “especially today, for we are going to do quite a bit of skipping around. I thought we'd find out about flour, and visit one of the large wheat fields. Then, another day, we will study other kinds of flour. That is one thing the war has taught us. If anyone were asked a few years ago for a definition of flour, he'd probably say, just as the dictionary says, ‘the finely ground meal of wheat,’ but today he knows many other kinds.”

“Now today,” she continued, “instead of going by ship, we shall put on our seven-league boots. Right across the United States we will tramp until we come to the Pacific Coast and there, close to Canada, we will find our big 2000-acre ranch, in the State of Washington. In this State and in Oregon are some of the largest

wheat ranches in the whole United States, if not in the world; but, if we were to visit all the countries where wheat is grown, we would have to have something more than our seven-league boots, for wheat is raised in every country in the temperate zone. Russia and Australia have immense areas devoted to wheat raising and so have Canada and the Balkan states. Indeed, Rumania in the past has—” Miss Mattie paused, for Beth's index finger was running rapidly up and down the page of Central Europe, trying hard to find this little country.

“A bit lower down,” said Miss Mattie, “there! Between Austria-Hungary and Russia, partly on the Black Sea. It is a tiny country to send out so much grain but, before the war, her exports of wheat were nearly as large as those of Australia. A hard, winter variety of wheat is mostly raised, much of which goes to Italy to be made into macaroni and spaghetti. But now, let us put on our boots again and speed back to America. First, though, we ought to know something about the history of wheat. That isn't so easy, for it is such an old plant that no one knows where it was first cultivated or where it was found. We do know that it was cultivated by the Chinese in 3000 B. C., and a monument found in Egypt, built probably in 1500 B. C., shows that wheat was produced there at that date. The Bible contains numerous mentions of wheat, so it was well-known in Palestine and adjacent countries. So far as we can learn, wheat did not appear in America until long after Columbus' time, for it was in Virginia, in 1607, that it was first cultivated there.”

“But here we are in Washington, getting our soil ready for our seed, and the first thing, of course, is to break the ground with a plow. All kinds of plows are used, in the various countries, in the wheat fields. What would you think of seeing a camel hitched to a wooden plow?” Beth laughed. “Do they really use camels?” she asked.

“In Egypt they do and, what is funnier still, they sometimes yoke together a big, tall camel and a little donkey. In fact, in some countries, nearly all kinds of large domestic animals are trained to work in the fields behind a plow. But, in the immense wheat areas of western United States, what are called gang plows are employed. These consist of a number of plows, from two to sixteen, built on one frame, pulled by huge traction engines. Such a plow can cover a large space in a day. The plow turns up the soil in huge clods, which must be pulverized, and for this an implement called a harrow is used. Then comes the seeding, and we must remember that we are covering 2000 acres of land; so, instead of the ‘sower who went forth to sow,’ scattering his grain by hand, we now have an immense machine, called a drill, which comes creeping with huge, bent fingers across our field, pouring a fine stream of grain into thirty or forty furrows at a time.

“Planted in the autumn, the grain is just appearing above ground when the cold weather comes; then, all through the winter, under the frozen ground it sleeps, to reappear fresh and green as soon as the snows have melted and the warm rains have set in. If what is called spring wheat is raised, this is sown as soon as the ground has thawed sufficiently to begin work. By and by the green turns to a golden yellow, and the wheat heads which, at first, are soft and filled with a milky fluid, become firm. The time for reaping is now at hand. This means that the wheat must be cut and gathered together into bun-

dles. Formerly, the cutting was done by hand with a sickle or a cradle, but on our ranch, as on other large wheat ranches at the present time, a machine is used which not only cuts the grain but gathers it into sheaves or bundles, ties them with twine and carries them along until a number of them are dropped at one time, where they are set up in round shocks. Here the grain is left until it is thoroughly dry, when it is threshed, though in some parts of the United States, where there are no fall rains, the same machine that cuts the wheat threshes it also. In other places, the threshing is done some time afterward.”

“I know about threshing,” said Beth; “that's done to separate the wheat from the straw. I saw a threshing machine, once, at an exposition. It took the bundle, cut the string and fed the stalks into it and they all came out just kernels.”

“That is exactly what it does,” assented Miss Mattie; “they are very wonderful machines, and a big steam thrasher, such as is used on the big ranches, will handle 4000 bushels a day, which is a very large amount when we remember that, if wheat is threshed with a flail, which is an implement made of two sticks fastened together, 10 bushels is considered a good day's work. But this method is only used in remote places, where the people know little of the more modern methods, and on very small farms.”

“Now that our wheat has been grown and threshed, the farmer's interest in it is generally over; at least, it is as soon as he disposes of it and this he can readily do, for there is always a market for this product. But many things have still to be done to our wheat before we see it on the table, in the form of snowy loaves of bread or flaky biscuits, and a modern flour mill is such an interesting place that one could well spend an entire day there. Step by step is the process carried on, and first the wheat kernels are separated, scoured to remove the dust and washed to thoroughly cleanse them. After this comes the removal of the outer parts of the kernel, and, while there are different names for these outer coats, they can all be classed together as bran. To get this off, the kernels are passed between six or seven sets of steel rollers, very much as we found was done to the sugar cane in our last journey, and each time the wheat is sifted through silk screens, until at last we have a very fine-grained flour.”

Miss Mattie rose and went into the kitchen, returning with a little whitey-brown substance on a saucer. “There,” she exclaimed, “is some flour, just as it comes from the rollers.”

Beth looked at it in surprise. “But it isn't white,” she said.

Miss Mattie smiled. “No, it isn't white; and because we are educated to like white flour, our wheat which is now flour must be subjected to a chemical gas, which bleaches it and leaves it as white as a snowflake. This process doesn't add anything to the flour; it only makes it prettier.”

“And now,” said Miss Mattie, “our journey is over. When you help Mother to make a cake and she measures out her cups of flour, you will know all about it; but don't forget to use some of the other kinds, so that there will be plenty of wheat for our soldier boys.”

Origin of Lace Making

The origin of lace making is so far lost in the dark ages that it is impossible to know in which country the process began. It is certain, however, that the Italians were making most elaborate and beautiful laces soon after America was discovered.

The Starfish Finds His Cousin

You wouldn't guess that the sea urchin is a very near relative of the starfish, but he is his first cousin. That was why the starfish wondered that he had not, for several weeks, caught sight of the sea urchin, who used to swim along by him almost every day.

“If you want to see one of your cousins and he doesn't visit you, why, you had better go to pay him a call,” thought the starfish. So he started out one morning from the place where he was living, in the shallow waters very near the shore, to the somewhat deeper waters were the sea urchin had made his home, when last he heard of him. He found the sea urchin's home, but the sea urchin was not there, nor did any of the fishes in the neighborhood, whom he questioned, seem to have noticed where the sea urchin had gone. Some thought they had seen him that morning, swimming somewhere near there, and some declared they had not seen him for weeks.

“It is clear that you fishes do not observe things carefully enough,” said the starfish. “If you don't look about you more carefully, you won't be able to find your way home some day. I thank you all, but I am going to find my cousin today, if he is anywhere near here.”

The starfish started off, with determination in his every movement. He knew that the sea urchin often went toward the shore, and since he had not been near the shore where the starfish lived, it was not unlikely that he might be near the opposite shore. Over to the opposite shore swam the starfish, and along the shore he went, slowly and observantly.

The sea urchin was not there. The starfish was almost ready to give up his errand, when he saw a minnow dart down in the water at a little distance from him, and disappear. Since the minnow did not soon reappear, the starfish thought there must be something very interesting which the minnow was investigating.

The starfish swam to the exact spot where the minnow had disappeared and found an opening, a little below the surface of the water. He entered this and was surprised that he could swim farther and farther into it. Could this be a little underground river or water tunnel? He soon saw a speck of light ahead of him, and in a few minutes he was out in the light again.

How beautiful it was in this little lake, in the midst of an island, water grasses, beds of red dulse, patches of the brightest green sea lettuce, flourishing little bushes of sea berries. He looked in another direction, and saw the faintest sea flowers and a sea anemone among them which he could barely distinguish from the flowers.

The starfish swam over to her, “I beg your pardon, if I am intruding,” he began.

“No, of course you're not intruding,” she answered promptly. “We're very glad to see you.”

“May I ask your name?” asked the starfish.

“It's Beadlet Anemone,” answered the flowerlike fish. “Call me either.”

“Mine's starfish, Lady Beadlet,” the starfish said.

“Please, only Beadlet or Anemone,” protested the anemone.

“Very well, Beadlet, then,” returned the starfish, with a smile. “I thought I ought to find out your name, before I asked any questions. I really came here to see if my cousin could possibly be here, or if you had seen him recently. I went to the place where he used to live, but no one seemed to be sure whether or not he had been there for the last few days.”

“It was here that I found my cousin, the jellyfish,” answered Beadlet, “and I never would have thought of his being here; so your cousin may be here. Who is the cousin for whom you're looking?”

“The fish covered with tiny green spikes, who sometimes rolls himself up in seaweed, the sea urchin,” explained the starfish.

“The sea urchin!” exclaimed the anemone.

“Yes; have you seen him recently?” asked the starfish, not just understanding Beadlet's exclamation. “You surely know who he is.”

“Why!” exclaimed Beadlet again. “The sea urchin's here. He's been here every day! He was the one who started these gardens, and the fishes he has helped have come here, and he has shared this lovely place with them—the minnow first, then my cousin, the jellyfish, and then me. He'll be ever so glad you've come.”

“I guess I am glad,” said a voice coming from a clump of rich water grass behind the two, and the sea urchin soon came out of it and approached his cousin and Beadlet.

“Well, I'm happy to see you,” said the starfish; “and if you know how I've searched for you this morning, you'll know that I wanted to visit you.”

“I guess you did have a search,” laughed the sea urchin. “For no one finds me at home these days, unless he comes very early. Gardens demand a good deal of attention at just this time of year. I should really have told you about my garden, but I have been so busy with it that you must pardon me.”

“I guess it would have taken all your time, if you had gone around to all of your cousins and told them about your garden, and there wouldn't have been any garden then,” admitted the starfish, “and gardens are needed this year.”

“Yes, that's what I thought when I started mine,” said the sea urchin, “and now several of my friends have come here to have gardens near me.”

“He gave us all our gardens,” interrupted the anemone. “This was all really his, but he gave each of us a

garden, and showed us how to care for it. You ought to be very glad that he is your cousin.”

“It has been a lot more fun gardening, since you and the minnow and the jellyfish have been here,” said the sea urchin.

“And is your cousin, the starfish, going to work with us?” asked the anemone.

“Oh, yes; I'm coming here every day to work, if the sea urchin doesn't object. Is there anything I can do?” asked the starfish.

“We find work here for every one,” said the sea urchin, “and though it is getting late in the season, there is still much work to do. You came along at just the right time for helping us, but too late to start a garden of your own.”

“It will be just as good to help as to have a garden of my own,” said the starfish, “and I'm coming here with you all every day. I'll try to get here as early as you do in the mornings.”

“That's the right spirit, cousin,” said the sea urchin; “and if you'll come over to my portion of the garden, I'll show you around and then we'll get to work.”

Boys and Girls and Their School Gardens

“I had a school war garden, at the city farm,” writes one little girl, who is happy to tell of her joy and pride in having served her country. “There were 50 other boys and girls besides me. I found that my garden was very successful. In it I had tomatoes, cabbages, Swiss chard, beets, turnips, and three different kinds of beans. It was 15 by 20 feet. My garden cost me \$1.25 for the seeds. The fertilizer was supplied by the city. By selling some of my products to neighbors and friends, I earned enough money to buy two war savings stamps.”

This writer hopes to have another garden next year, as you may see from her own letter: “This summer was my first experience in having a vegetable garden, and I enjoyed it very much. Each pupil planted a garden. After school closed for the summer vacation, we were told to report every Thursday morning, at the garden plots. All summer we were hoeing and weeding. As I had but one garden, all the vegetables I raised were needed at home for the table and for canning. Each garden had 10 different kinds of vegetables. I would like to have a school garden next year, and I am sure the experience I have had this summer will help me.”

These two boys also made enough money from their gardens to help Uncle Sam, by the purchasing of war savings stamps: “Last summer, my brother and I had a war garden. In the spring we enlarged our garden, making it about 30 feet wider. The sods were very tough, but by the first of April we started to plant our potatoes, beans, beets, carrots, turnips, cabbage, tomatoes, peas, celery and corn. By the first of June we had peas and beets. We sold beans, beets, potatoes, squash, pumpkins, corn and green tomatoes. We still have plenty of vegetables for our own winter use. Our garden has been a great success. With the money we made, we bought war savings stamps to help our government.”

“I had a school garden, given out by one of the schools of our town,” writes another boy. “The garden plots in number were 50. They were 25 feet by 18 feet. On them there were 10 tomato plants, set one foot apart, three rows of beans, one row of Swiss chard, two rows of beets and 15 cabbage plants, also summer and winter squash. I sold many beans, beets, cabbages and squash. The tomatoes my mother put up and cooked.”

So it is easily understood what a great service these boys and girls have done, in helping to win this great war. They have helped to grow vegetables which were much needed; then many of them have sold their produce, putting their money into war savings stamps, or they have taken the vegetables to their homes. When canned for later use, these tomatoes, this corn, supplies the family's need, and makes it unnecessary to buy as much as formerly from the markets. This aids the government experts at Washington in their efforts to conserve supplies and labor and railroad transportation; and the work in war gardens is well worth the efforts and interest of all patriotic boys and girls in the country.

The Tale of a Tree

The sun peeped, round eyed, o'er the hill,

And said to Mr. Tree, “You've stood there, rooted to the spot, A long time, seems to me!”

“Ah yes, so long!” sighed Mr. Tree, “It's plainly to be seen

Quite countrified and green!”

“Dear me! how very rough he is!” They often do remark.

“I surely think he is a crab! Just notice now his bark!”

“I feel I'm living in the shade, And droop, as you perceive, But I've been thinking I'd spruce up, And just branch out and leave!”

“The city would improve my ways. It cannot be ignored That that's the place for polish, so I'm going there—to board!”

Thus as he spoke, he stretched his limbs, His freedom to achieve, And then he did just take his trunk, And make a bough and leave!

Jerusalem

The earliest historical notice of this fortified city appears in the Amarna Letters, of the date B. C. 1400.

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

COPPER METAL
DEMAND OUTLOOK

Head of Big Arizona Properties
Looks for a Lessened Demand
Immediately After the War,
but Continued Prosperity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

BISBEE, Ariz.—"I look for the demand for copper metal to be less immediately after the war," said Walter Douglas, president of the Phelps Dodge Corporation, upon his arrival here from New York City to look over the company's properties in the State. "I do not mean by this that there will not be prosperity after the period of hostilities is ended, for I fully expect a long era of good times to follow the period of destruction, but I do not believe that this period of prosperity and resumption of all kinds of industrial activity will be immediate after the war."

"The demobilization of the allied armies will be a tremendous task. Consider, 20,000,000 soldiers must be brought from the French and Italian and Balkan and Turkish and Asiatic and Russian battle lines back to their homes. It may well require two years to complete the task, and all ships available will be required to move these men and their munitions and material. This means that the ship shortage will continue for some time after the war, and the full resumption of industry cannot be had until our land and sea transportation facilities are restored fully to the pursuits of peace."

"We are producing our normal output of copper in the Arizona mines in spite of the labor shortage as the result of the war, but we are only doing it at the cost of all development. Mining copper is a war measure and all conditions, ordinary and extraordinary, must be met without excuse and without fail. After the war we will have to meet the hard conditions consequent upon having suspended all development work for so long, but they will work out. The war has taught us that nothing is impossible."

SECURITIES AGAIN
MAKE GOOD GAINS

Net gains ranging all the way from a point to 12 points were recorded during the short session of Saturday's New York stock exchange. It was a very active market. Prices began to rise shortly after the opening. Favorable war news contributed largely to the buoyant tone. Mexican Petroleum again was the star performer, closing with a net gain of 12½ points. U. S. Rubber had a net gain of 3 points. Union Pacific 2½, Southern Pacific 3½, Studebaker 3, Virginia Carolina Chemical 3½, U. S. Steel 1½, Lackawanna Steel 1½, Marine preferred 2, General Motors 4½, American Smelting 2, Anaconda 1½, American Can 1½ and Crucible Steel 1.

Swift was a strong feature of the Boston market. It closed at 114, a net gain of 3½. Stewart moved up 1½ to 34½.

DIVIDENDS

The Emerson Shoe Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on all classes of preferred stock, payable Nov. 1.

The Marlin & Rockwell Corporation has declared a dividend of \$6 a share, payable \$1 per share a month on the eleventh day of each month, beginning on Nov. 11.

The Chicago, Wilmington & Franklin Coal Company has declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.50 on the preferred stock, and a dividend of \$5 per share on the common stock, both payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 28.

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co.)
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Cotton prices here Saturday ranged:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Dec.	28.42	28.45	28.40	28.41
Jan.	28.35	28.38	28.32	28.34
Feb.	28.25	28.28	28.22	28.24
March	28.15	28.18	28.12	28.14
April	28.05	28.08	28.02	28.04
May	27.95	27.98	27.92	27.94
June	27.85	27.88	27.82	27.84
July	27.75	27.78	27.72	27.74

Spots 28.40, up 70 points.
(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the New Orleans Cotton Exchange via Richardson, Hill & Co.'s private wire.)

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Cotton prices here Saturday ranged:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Dec.	28.35	28.38	28.32	28.34
Jan.	28.25	28.28	28.22	28.24
Feb.	28.15	28.18	28.12	28.14
March	28.05	28.08	28.02	28.04
April	27.95	27.98	27.92	27.94
May	27.85	27.88	27.82	27.84

CHICAGO BOARD

(Saturday's Market)
(Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)

	Open	High	Low	Close
Nov.	1.25½	1.26½	1.25½	1.25½
Dec.	1.23½	1.24½	1.23½	1.23½
Jan.	1.21½	1.22½	1.21½	1.21½
Feb.	1.19½	1.20½	1.19½	1.19½
March	1.17½	1.18½	1.17½	1.17½
April	1.15½	1.16½	1.15½	1.15½
May	1.13½	1.14½	1.13½	1.13½
June	1.11½	1.12½	1.11½	1.11½
July	1.09½	1.10½	1.09½	1.09½
Aug.	1.07½	1.08½	1.07½	1.07½
Sept.	1.05½	1.06½	1.05½	1.05½
Oct.	1.03½	1.04½	1.03½	1.03½
Nov.	1.01½	1.02½	1.01½	1.01½
Dec.	0.99½	1.00½	0.99½	0.99½
Jan.	0.97½	0.98½	0.97½	0.97½
Feb.	0.95½	0.96½	0.95½	0.95½
March	0.93½	0.94½	0.93½	0.93½
April	0.91½	0.92½	0.91½	0.91½
May	0.89½	0.90½	0.89½	0.89½
June	0.87½	0.88½	0.87½	0.87½
July	0.85½	0.86½	0.85½	0.85½
Aug.	0.83½	0.84½	0.83½	0.83½
Sept.	0.81½	0.82½	0.81½	0.81½
Oct.	0.79½	0.80½	0.79½	0.79½
Nov.	0.77½	0.78½	0.77½	0.77½
Dec.	0.75½	0.76½	0.75½	0.75½
Jan.	0.73½	0.74½	0.73½	0.73½
Feb.	0.71½	0.72½	0.71½	0.71½
March	0.69½	0.70½	0.69½	0.69½
April	0.67½	0.68½	0.67½	0.67½
May	0.65½	0.66½	0.65½	0.65½
June	0.63½	0.64½	0.63½	0.63½
July	0.61½	0.62½	0.61½	0.61½
Aug.	0.59½	0.60½	0.59½	0.59½
Sept.	0.57½	0.58½	0.57½	0.57½
Oct.	0.55½	0.56½	0.55½	0.55½
Nov.	0.53½	0.54½	0.53½	0.53½
Dec.	0.51½	0.52½	0.51½	0.51½
Jan.	0.49½	0.50½	0.49½	0.49½
Feb.	0.47½	0.48½	0.47½	0.47½
March	0.45½	0.46½	0.45½	0.45½
April	0.43½	0.44½	0.43½	0.43½
May	0.41½	0.42½	0.41½	0.41½
June	0.39½	0.40½	0.39½	0.39½
July	0.37½	0.38½	0.37½	0.37½
Aug.	0.35½	0.36½	0.35½	0.35½
Sept.	0.33½	0.34½	0.33½	0.33½
Oct.	0.31½	0.32½	0.31½	0.31½
Nov.	0.29½	0.30½	0.29½	0.29½
Dec.	0.27½	0.28½	0.27½	0.27½
Jan.	0.25½	0.26½	0.25½	0.25½
Feb.	0.23½	0.24½	0.23½	0.23½
March	0.21½	0.22½	0.21½	0.21½
April	0.19½	0.20½	0.19½	0.19½
May	0.17½	0.18½	0.17½	0.17½
June	0.15½	0.16½	0.15½	0.15½
July	0.13½	0.14½	0.13½	0.13½
Aug.	0.11½	0.12½	0.11½	0.11½
Sept.	0.09½	0.10½	0.09½	0.09½
Oct.	0.07½	0.08½	0.07½	0.07½
Nov.	0.05½	0.06½	0.05½	0.05½
Dec.	0.03½	0.04½	0.03½	0.03½
Jan.	0.01½	0.02½	0.01½	0.01½

TYPewriter DIVIDEND ACTION

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A plan for the liquidation of dividend accumulation on the first and second preferred stocks of the Remington Typewriter Company was submitted to directors at a special meeting Thursday, and was referred to the finance committee for further consideration and action.

NEW YORK STOCKS

(Saturday's Market)

Am Can & Fy	87½	88½	86½	86
Am Loco	67½	67½	66½	66
Am Smelters	88	90	88	90
Am Sugar	111½	112½	110½	111
Am T & T	100½	101½	100½	100½
Anaconda	69½	71	69½	71
Atchafalpa	92½	93½	92½	93
Bald Loco	84½	86½	84½	85
Balt & Ohio	56	56½	54½	55
Beth Steel B	73½	74½	73½	74
Beth S & S pfd	103½	103½	103½	103
B R T Co	41½	41½	41½	41
Cent Leather	66½	66½	66½	66
Ches & Ohio	59½	60½	59½	60
Chi M & St P	49	49½	49	49
Chi R I & Pac	27½	27½	27½	27
C R I & P 6½	69½	69½	69½	69
C R I & P 7½	81	81	81	81
Chino	42	42	42	42
Corn Prods	44	44½	44	44
Crucible Steel	56½	57½	56½	57
Cuba Cane	32½	32½	32	32
Cuba Cane pfd	81	81	81	81
Erie	17½	18½	17½	18
Gen Elec	154½	154½	154½	154
Int M Motors	128½	131	128½	133
Goodrich	56	56	56	56
Kent Nor pfd	93½	94½	93½	94
Kent Nor	56½	57½	56½	57
Kent nt M M pfd	120½	121½	120½	121
Kennecott	37½	37½	37½	37
Lucas Motor	34	34½	33½	33
Lucas Pet	165	175	165	175
Lucas pfd	43½	43½	43½	43
Lucas to Pac cfrs	23½	23½	23½	23
Lucas to Y Central	77½	79½	77½	79
Lucas to Y, NH & H	39½	40½	39½	40
Lucas to Pacific	92	93½	92	93
Lucas to Pac pfd	44½	45½	44½	45
Lucas to Pacific-Arrow	43½	45	43½	45
Lucas to Nan-AM Pet	70	71½	70	70½
Lucas to Any Cons	24½	24½	24½	24
Lucas to Leading	90½	92	90½	91
Lucas to Leading to Pacific	101½	104	101	103½
Lucas to Railway	30	30½	30	30½
Lucas to Tube pfd	60	63½	63½	66
Lucas to Texas pfd	188	190½	187	190
Lucas to Texas	131	132½	131	131½
Lucas to S Rubber	66½	67½	66½	67
Lucas to S Steel	108½	110½	109	110½
Lucas to S Steel pfd	110½	112	110½	112
Lucas to Steel Copper	88½	89½	88½	89
Lucas to Steel Copper	88½	89½	88½	89
Lucas to Steel pfd	48½	49½	48½	49
Lucas to Steel pfd	23½	23½	23½	23

Total sales 347,000 shares.

OHIO LABOR ADOPTS
SOCIALIST PROJECTS

Conservative Elements in State
Federation Convention at Co-
lumbus Fail to Stop Passage
of Reconstruction Resolution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau
CINCINNATI, O. — "We want the
policemen with us in the next indus-
trial contests. The powers that be in
Cincinnati, as well as elsewhere, do
not want a policeman's union. We
want policemen to permit us to
picket."

This was one of the radical state-
ments that marked the last session of
the Ohio State Federation of Labor at
Columbus, and was made by Max S.
Hayes of Cleveland, described as a
"loyal Socialist." Unexpectedly, Mr.
Hayes obtained almost absolute domi-
nation of the session and succeeded in
having adopted a resolution which vir-
tually embodies the program of that
part of the Socialist Party which is
"American in its beliefs." He over-
came opposition of the executive offi-
cers and the other conservative ele-
ments of the labor body and even ap-
pealed a proposition, unanimously
adopted, to have the declaration of
labor to the American Federation of
Labor at its next convention for ap-
proval. It is said that this is another
of Mr. Hayes' oft-repeated efforts to
wrest from the conservatives of the
Samuel Gompers school the control
of the national organization.

The Hayes propositions, embodied
in a "reconstruction resolution," prac-
tically call for a conscription of
wealth, asserting that during demobil-
ization there will be poverty unless
proper measures are taken. Among
the propositions are:

Retention by the government of
railways, telegraphs and telephones,
owners to be paid on basis of physical
valuation; merchant marine to be na-
tionally owned and docks acquired at
fair valuations; government to take
over oil wells, pipe lines, gas and
mineral products; water-right patents
on streams to be revoked and the
public to develop the water power;
good roads to be built by unemployed;
reforestation; municipal ownership;
if there is unemployment under eight-
hour day schedule, reduce to six or
seven hours schedules.

"Immediate steps to democratize the
land by taxing the speculative value
of land and by the reclamation of arid
and swamp lands," which are to be
leased to citizens at a 5-per cent
rental on valuation. Standard wage,
"based upon the average cost of sup-
porting a family of five persons;
guarantee of a maximum profit of 6
per cent on invested capital, and to
automatically divert to the wage fund
surplus profits." Federal and state
laws granting pensions to all aged
and superannuated citizens, and "also
insurance laws to compensate the sick
and injured, as well as medical serv-
ice without cost." Income tax to take
90 per cent of personal incomes of
more than \$20,000, and all corporate
incomes in excess of 6 per cent.

Mr. Hayes explained, in answer to
a question from the conservative ele-
ment, that the resolutions were not
to be considered as a counter-propo-
sition to the program of the American
Federation of Labor, but only as a set
of guiding fundamentals for the ex-
ecutive officers, who are instructed to
use their best judgment in getting
through legislative bodies as much of
the program as practicable.

FACTORIES LEND MEN
TO BUILD WAR HOUSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

DAVENPORT, ILL.—In order to aid
the United States Government in an
effort to get 883 houses erected at
Davenport, Rock Island and Moline
before winter, for housing munition
workers at the Rock Island arsenal,
local factories not engaged in 100-per
cent essential war work have in many
instances suspended operations for a
day and turned their whole working
forces over to the building corporation.
Retail men recently released
400 men for work at a single day.
In Davenport, where 345 houses are
planned to care for 400 families, not
half enough men have been found for
the rough work necessary in prepara-
tion for the actual building. In Rock
Island, Moline and East Moline 435
houses will be built, and the same
conditions prevail.

F. H. Michaelis, project manager
sent out from Washington to superin-
tend the work, is being aided in re-
cruiting labor by the federal labor
bureau and the state organization.

LABOR BUREAUS IN
ALBERTA ORGANIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

EDMONTON, ALA.—To stabilize and
protect the labor market in Alberta is
the purpose of a newly established
system of labor bureaus. The system
will be inaugurated by the organizer,
J. W. Mitchell, who is making a tour
of the province for that purpose. For
the time being, these bureaus are
under the direction of the Premier,
Mr. Stewart, and the executive coun-
cil, but it is expected that legislation
providing for their future operation
will be brought down at the next ses-
sion of the Alberta Legislature.

At the last session of the Legisla-
ture, the organization of every mu-
nicipality in the province in such a
way that full records of those out of
work and those seeking help might be
kept on file, was contemplated.

"It is now the intention to put a
part of this scheme into operation as
speedily as possible. In order that the
supplies of workmen can be

moved most easily to the places where
they are needed, a complete registra-
tion of labor is proposed. The four
bureaus in Edmonton, Calgary, Leth-
bridge and Medicine Hat will be con-
tinued, and local branch offices to each
bureau will be appointed in each
municipality.

Mr. Mitchell will use his best ef-
forts to protect the interests of the
returned soldiers, and will take up
the problem of industrial employment
for them as vigorously as possible.
The bureaus, however, will deal with
the entire labor situation in a general
way. As a result of the new system,
it may be that private employment
agencies will be closed. There have
been cases where injustices are said
to have been done through the opera-
tions of these agencies, and the gov-
ernment is hoping to protect both
worker and employer.

NEW EDUCATIONAL
POST IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, SASK.—With a view to
further improving conditions in the
schools in foreign and mixed language
districts of the province, an important
new position has been created by Hon.
W. M. Martin in the department of
education to be known as director of
education among the "New Cana-
dians." Dr. J. T. M. Anderson, school
inspector of Yorktown, Sask., a well
known educationist who has made a
deep study of the conditions of the
foreigners in the province, and who
recently published a book on the sub-
ject in which he referred to them as
the "New Canadians" has been given
the position.

He will have supervision over all
the schools in the foreign and mixed
districts, and the regular school in-
spectors will be expected to work
in cooperation with him. His chief
work will be to induce teachers with
first and second class certificates, pre-
ferably of British birth and upbringing,
to accept positions as teachers
of rural schools in foreign settlements,
where social conditions are such, that
it has been almost impossible to induce
teachers of this class to accept posts.
In order to make it worth their while,
the department of education has agreed
to grant a bonus to these teachers by
supplementing the salary the school
district is able to pay by a grant paid
out of the general revenues of the
province, providing they contract to
remain for a specified term, probably
three years. The bonus will be graded
in such a way that the amount paid
the second and third years will be pro-
portionately larger than that paid the
first year. There are a few teachers
in rural schools in foreign districts
who receive as much as \$1300 a year
and quite a number who get \$1000 and
\$1100. Dr. Anderson will practically
have the power of deciding how much
salary each foreign school district
should pay and how much the govern-
ment should contribute in the way of
a bonus. He will also have power to
arrange for a teacher's residence in
rural school districts where satisfac-
tory arrangements to board and lodge
the teachers cannot be made.

In addition he will act as official
trustee for school districts where the
right class of trustee cannot be se-
cured or where the regulations of the
department are being ignored. This
condition of course only obtains in a
few of the foreign settlements. Dur-
ing the winter months Dr. Anderson
will devote some time to normal school
training of teachers who intend to
work among the aliens.

JAMAICA TURNS
TOWARD SUFFRAGE

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

KINGSTON, JAMAICA.—The move-
ment to secure the vote for wom-
en in this island was fairly in-
itiated by a large public meeting held
recently at the capital city, Kingston.
The chair was taken by Lady Probyn,
O. B. E., wife of the Governor of the
island, and speeches were delivered
by a number of women and also by
the member for Kingston, Mr. Simp-
son, Barrister J. L. King, and others.
The women who spoke outlined as a
part of the work which women would
attend in Jamaica when they had the
vote, legislation to cope with a pre-
sent widespread social condition, and
to so improve industrial conditions
and public opinion that woman work-
ers will receive a better wage than at
present. It was also forecast that
compulsory education would be
strongly supported along with con-
tinuation schools. One speaker in-
dicated that a scheme would be ad-
vanced for reorganizing the present
reformatories and industrial schools,
and there will be a proposal to ap-
point female as well as male sanitary
inspectors.

The women will undoubtedly vote to
curb the liquor interest and for legis-
lation to suppress gambling. A peti-
tion to the Legislative Council in
support of Mr. Simpson's Woman
Suffrage Bill is now receiving
signatures.

MOTION PICTURES OF
FAMILIES AT HOME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Division of
Films, United States Government,
Committee on Public Information, an-
nounces that a number of newspapers
have engaged in the taking of mo-
tion pictures of the families of sol-
diers overseas, with the idea in mind
of sending these pictures to the vari-
ous camps in the war zones for exhi-
bition.

It is requested by the committee
that all pictures of this character be
sent to the Division of Films for dis-
tribution, inasmuch as the Commit-
tee on Public Information controls all
film distribution activities dealing
with the State, War and Navy de-
partments.

NOTES ON LABOR
IN GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON, ENGLAND.—The first meet-
ing of the Joint Industrial Council
for the Vehicle Building Industry was
held recently at the Ministry of Labor.
Mr. W. C. Bridgeman, M. P., occupied
the chair. The officers appointed are
as follows: Mr. Sidney Norris, chair-
man; Mr. R. J. Cornett, vice-chairman,
and Mr. G. H. L. Volans, treasurer.
The joint secretaries are: Mr. W.
Hamlin Hamshaw, for the employers,
and Mr. A. E. Smith for the work-
people. This is the eleventh joint
industrial council to be formed, the
others being in the pottery, building,
rubber, gold and silver trades,
matches, silk, furniture, heavy chemi-
cals, baking and china clay industries.

The National Amalgamated Union of
Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and
Clerks report exceptional organizing
activity. Women are organizing to an
extent hitherto undreamed of. It is
nothing now for several hundreds to
be enrolled at one meeting, and in
London alone in one week over 1000
new members joined. The wage ques-
tion is undoubtedly the one over which
assistants feel most keenly at present.
Many staffs before joining the union,
take action on their own account, and
when a deadlock results they seek the
union's aid. This is proof that these
wage agitators are not fomented by
trade union agitators, as some em-
ployers are inclined to think. From
all over the country come reports of
spontaneous action on the part of
assistants.

The national demand for a minimum
wage of 60s. and a 48-hour week for
operative bakers and confectioners,
and a pro rata advance to all grades,
was considered recently by the Joint
Industrial Council. The council un-
animously fixed a 55s. weekly mini-
mum for operatives in rural districts,
and 60s. in industrial districts. A
corresponding advance is to be made
to allied workers, including women.
The present working hours and con-
ditions are to remain unchanged, but
no week is to exceed 54 hours. This
settlement practically decides all out-
standing disputes. It was also re-
solved that before setting up national
bakeries, the government ought to
consult with the council.

Sir George Askwith, Chief Industrial
Commissioner, has given his decision
in the case of the London firemen who
struck to claim recognition from the
London County Council. Sir George
Askwith has decided that the members
of the London Fire Brigade may form
a union composed only of firemen.
This union will be empowered to enter
into agreements with the London
County Council. As a condition of
collective representation the union
must not:

(a) Take part in any labor or in-
dustrial dispute, or under any circum-
stances induce members of the brigade
to withhold their services, but only
concern themselves with differences
strictly relating to the conditions
of their service and welfare in the
London Fire Brigade.

(b) Interfere in any way with the
regulations and discipline of the ser-
vice or methods of management, with
the sole exception of cases of alleged
injustice. The committee may bring
such an alleged case before the chief
officer, but shall forward full particu-
lars in writing prior to asking for
any interview. The chief officer may
refuse, in writing, such interview on
the grounds that the particulars dis-
close interference with the regulations
and discipline of the service and
methods of management.

(c) Bring forward any complaints
before they have been first examined
and considered by the members of the
committee.

Without any stoppage of work the
union must bring any complaints be-
fore the chief officer. In the event of
a difference arising upon such com-
plaints, and no settlement being
reached, such difference shall be re-
ferred to an agreed tribunal. If the
tribunal and the tribunal shall be ap-
pointed by the Ministry of Labor. The
decision of the tribunal shall be final
and binding. In the event of a breach
of these conditions, members of the
brigade may be called upon to sever
their connection with any union to
which they may belong. The union
will have the right of being accom-
panied on deputations by a spokes-
man, who need not be a member of the
Fire Brigade.

Sir George Askwith's decision is to
remain in force for three years, and
afterward be subject to three months'
notice by either side. No notice is to
be given before June 20, 1921.

LABOR AND PROFIT
SHARING IN NORWAY

By The Christian Science Monitor special
Scandinavian correspondent

CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY.—Referring
to the views recently expressed by
Mr. Ragnvald Blakstad advocating
that labor should have equal rights of
dividend with capital in addition to
the normal rates of wages, a very
interesting commentary has since ap-
peared in the Norwegian trade paper,
Farmand, written by an employer of
labor.

It is written from the point of view
of a man who is not against the pro-
posal as such, but on the contrary is
in favor of any new departure calcu-
lated to bring about social justice
and the disappearance of class strife.
On the other hand he points out a
great many difficulties which such a
proposal would meet with. Often and
often, he says, such systems of profit-
sharing have been heralded as a
panacea for all social ills, and it has
been expected that they would lead to
increasing diligence, better work,
economy of materials, care of machin-
ery and tools, reduction of the cost of
control and inspection, etc.

The system was tried, the writer

continues, in 256 factories spread over
many countries in 1884, and in 1911
there existed a record of 300 factories
in which it was then being tried. It
is not too much to say that it has
generally led to disappointment.

In 1908 a profit-sharing system was
attempted on the Norwegian railways,
but it was soon found that it was
merely looked upon as an increase of
salaries and wages, so it was dropped.
One big Norwegian factory has
practiced such a system for 19 years
with success; the explanation seems
to be that its object has not been to
increase wages, but to set aside out of
the annual surpluses a certain pro-
portion for the pension funds and
benevolent funds of the workers.
These funds now comprise about 11
per cent of the share capital of the
whole factory.

The employer in question is afraid
that the labor organizations will feel
that such a system will cut at the roots
of their raison d'être. The basis must
of course be that the workmen are to
have a share of profits over and above
the standard level of wages. This is
feasible as long as profit-sharing is
the exception; but if it should be im-
posed by law, then the standard level
of wages would no longer be subject
to development. The labor organiza-
tions would thus lose their chief rea-
son for existence, which is to watch
the standard rate of wages.

Even if this could be overcome we
would be face to face with another
difficulty. Suppose there should be a
strike in a particular district and the
large kindred industries were to
strike in sympathy, how would they
like to be robbed of their share of
profit in consequence of such a strike?
A still worse situation would arise if
employers should lock out their men
in sympathy with other employers.

The next difficulty touched upon is
of still greater importance. It is
pointed out that some industries pos-
sess advantages in every country
which are not shared by other indus-
tries which have to compete with sim-
ilar industries in other countries.
Thus the big water-power companies
in Norway can produce electric power
at a very low price, while the value of
such power is steadily increasing; it
is obvious that the profit they make
would enable them to divide very
large sums in shares of profit, while
other industries which may be of
greater national importance would
lose their workmen, who would de-
mand the same earnings as their col-
leagues. Thus less well-situated in-
dustries, and after all they are in the
majority, would be faced with extinc-
tion.

A necessary accompaniment of the
proposals now under discussion is
the appointment by the workmen of
representatives to the boards of di-
rectors. Again we are confronted
with a fundamental difficulty. Such
representatives would always be ham-
pered by having to act in a dual ca-
pacity. Instead of simply having to
consider the interests of the industry
in all its bearings, they would always
be hampered by knowing that they had
been elected in order to protect the
sectional interests of labor.

Although the employer quoted does
not state his own conclusions, it is
pretty clear that he is of opinion that
the question can only be solved
through taxation, and that instead of
sharing profits with the men who hap-
pen to be employed in a particular
factory, a certain share of the profits
should automatically come to the
State, and thus eventually benefit the
whole community, thereby avoiding
disproportionate benefits reaching a
favored section of the workmen, while
their more numerous brethren would
have to content themselves with their
own wages, or, anyhow, with small
shares of profit only.

LABOR DRAFT IN OHIO
TOWN GETS RESULTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—The drastic action
of the Federal Community War Labor
Board in connection with the labor
shortage which threatened recently
to interfere with the completion of the
great air nitrate plant at Ancor, this
county, brought instant results. An-
nouncing that it had authority to draft
labor, and demanding 10 per cent of
their employees from all non-essential
plants, the board secured the imme-
diate cooperation of employers and
"volunteers" poured into the United
States Employment Service head-
quarters and were rushed in truck-
loads to the Ancor plant. In securing
their "quotas" of workers for the war
construction, employers call for volun-
teers and from these select the desired
number.

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CASHIER wanted until January 1st. In retail
card store. Apply W. C. NORBY, 38 West St.,
Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE
WANTED—Married man desires position as
chauffeur; priv. driving; Stutz, Cadillac, R. M.
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three adults, three rooms, bath. Home-
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dress M. 30, Monitor, Gas Bldg., Chicago.

GETTING SHEEP FROM TEXAS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

RALEIGH, N. C.—Sheep are now
being brought into North Carolina
from Northern Texas, and the effort
being made by the State Agricultural
Department for the reestablishment of
the sheep-raising industry in the
State is meeting with success.

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NORBY, 28 West St., Boston.

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from Northern Texas, and the effort
being made by the State Agricultural
Department for the reestablishment of
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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

NINETEENTH CENTURY LANDSCAPE PAINTING

Impressionism and Neo Impressionism

Manet and Monet are the chiefs of the great movement known as Impressionism. Seurat and Signac are the lesser lights of the lesser movement known as Neo Impressionism. Cézanne, Van Gogh and Gauguin are the chiefs of Post Impressionism, the most vital, and the most significant of these three movements which have dominated Nineteenth Century painting.

Each movement in the beginning was derided and scorned; each was anathema to officialdom and official painters. Impressionism! Today it is as usual as bread and butter.

In the beginning the Impressionist painters were regarded as "madmen and charlatans" and the Salon juries resolutely refused to accept their "audacities." They painted Light, not Flatitudes. Impressionist pictures now hang in every gallery in Europe, and one rich American collector, determined to be in the heart of the movement, bought 40 Monets for her Paris house.

What is Impressionism? The origin of the name has been told a hundred times, and it is forgotten again as quickly as last year's snow.

The name is due, without intention, to Claude Monet. When, in 1863, the works of certain artists—Manet, Monet, Whistler, Braquemond, Jongkind, Fantin-Latour, Renoir, Legros and others—were rejected by the Salon jury (I hide their names), the Emperor, who, like Paul, was all things to all men, ordered that their works should be exhibited in a special room which became known as the Salon des Refusés. One of the works was a sunset by Claude Monet entitled "Impressions." The name adhered and was adopted by the group.

History records many other names intended as a taunt becoming a tribute.

The term Neo Impressionism was invented by some quick critic: it meant simply that a certain group had pushed the technical analysis of color still nearer to technical formalism and consequently farther from art.

The name Post Impressionism was invented by Mr. Roger Fry when he was meditating the famous catalogue to the famous 1911 exhibition, at the Grafton Galleries in London, which described the aim of Cézanne and the others as attempts "to paint the truth of the tree and the horselessness of the horse." That was their aim: they sought the essential significance of objects, not the surface look they assume to the normal eye. As Post Impressionism was a development of Impressionism, something that came after it, a breaking away, Mr. Fry called the movement—Post Impressionism. How simple! The simplicity of the phrase has all the simplicity of Cézanne.

M. Camille Maclaurin, the ablest and most sympathetic historian of Impressionism, has said, "Impressionism is an art which does not give much scope to intellectuality, an art whose followers admit scarcely anything but immediate vision." That is true and untrue. The passing observer who pauses before a Monet, a Manet, a Sisley, a Pissarro, or even before a Degas or a Renoir may protest with justice, at the lack of what the world calls intellectuality. But—here is the point—these men were far more intellectual than the majority of painters, but they did their thinking and discussion before they began to paint, not in the manner of most painters, while they are painting. There was more fundamental mental work in the production of the despised Impressionist pictures of the sixties than in the whole of the academic pictures of that period. It only the talk at those humble cafés—the Batignolles and the Gueubois—had been fully reported what a guide to the making of Nineteenth Century art we should have.

Color was their passion. Helmholtz and Chevreul were their bibles. Optical discoveries were their adventures. Light was their beacon. As to their pictures it may be said, speaking generally, that they painted the effect, not the fact. Frith painted a railway station; so did Monet; but Frith painted the fact, Monet the effect. The danger of Impressionism, a danger which eventually wrecked those who pushed the theories into Neo Impressionism, was its near approach to natural science. Their formula outran their emotion. It would take an issue of this paper fully to explain—divisionism, juxtaposition, the dissociation of tones, pointillism with the method of placing little dots of color on the canvas, so that they merge harmoniously when the eyes regard them from the proper distance, popularly known as the Confetti method of painting.

It is an axiom that men are always greater than movements. So we may brush away these adventures in technique, which are hardly to be explained verbally, and fix our attention on the two Master Impressionists, Edouard Manet and Claude Monet. Yet even as I write his name Manet passes out of the survey. He was greater than Impressionism: he was Manet. His fine and vital mentality engineered the movement. Then he left it. Years later when the youth of the world had absorbed and adopted Impressionism, and were padding in the shallows of imitation, Manet, the incomparable, had swum into deep waters, and was magnificently afloat. Once he said to Mallarmé, "Each time I paint, I throw myself into the water to learn swimming." Moreover Manet was not a landscape painter, although the few he painted were wonderful. Man subservient to light was his preoccupation and his joy.

Claude Monet is different. He has always kept near the shore, a sunny lovely shore; he has always kept well afloat in blue waters. For 50 years he has been the Master Impressionist. Able men, very able men, have eddied

around him—Camille Pissarro, Alfred Sisley, Theo Van Rysselberghe, and those two twin-brothers in Neo Impressionism art, George Seurat and Paul Signac, masters of the confetti method. Monet has remained supreme. Occasionally he will paint a diaphanous lady in a sunny garden, but nature, not man, is his inspiration, always some momentary loveliness snatched from summer fields or summer shores, from blue seas and blue skies. Heat haze, atmosphere palpitating with light, are his themes. Effects that were a pastime to his painter ancestors—Claude, Watteau, Turner, he has made into a business—a business which is pleasure and in which the dream lingers. His pictures are like the flash of a kingfisher's wing, but Manet is the sweep of an eagle. Manet, somebody said, is the genius of Impressionism, Monet is the best marksman. Monet always hits the mark, but his aim is not high. One more parallel. Manet has been called the master of Mass Impressionism, Monet the master of Broken color Impressionism.

Broken color! You see it in all his charming pictures. You see it in the famous series of works, each the same form, each painted at a different hour of the day beginning with dawn and ending with sunset. What an education it is in the variations of sunlight to study, one after the other, his "Hay-ricks" series—the aspect of a hay-rick from hour to hour during a long summer day. Close the eyes and visualize the Monet groups of sparkling effects—the Poplar series, the Cliffs of Etretat, the River Banks, the Cathedrals, the Water Lilies and the Thames sequence. How beautiful, and how unlike the thing itself was his impression of the Houses of Parliament.

To think even of these pictures is an intellectual pleasure; but it is not well to see them too often. I am conscious of disappointment each time I see a group of Monets. Of Manet one never tires. He has structure: he builds; in his pictures there is always that "something more" leading into great art. Monet's effects grow thin. Whatever intellectuality went to the making of them they show little of it. They are like a very pretty face that allures at first and then—!

This is what Cézanne must have felt when he broke away from Impressionism, from Paris, from his friends and in silence and solitude founded his austere art.

Other movements were to follow from Cézanne, and here it may be well to repeat Mr. Borgmeyer's excellent little dictionary of art movements:

"Orthodox art in painting: the imitation of things.

"Impressionism: painting the effect of things; concentration of atmosphere.

"Post Impressionism: painting the psychological feeling or sensation of things.

"Cubism: painting of forms linearly in planes; concentration on form.

"Futurism: painting of 'states of mind' and glorification of movement."

Monet has lived through all these movements. Always he has been faithful to nature in happy mood and to the seven colors of the spectrum. He drinks from his own glass. It is an attractive translucent glass: it is not a rock-crystal beaker.

—Q. R.

INTRODUCING ART AND THE BANK NOTE

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent.

TORONTO, Ont.—It would take the most enthusiastic protagonist of bank-note engraving to assert with much conviction that bank notes, made either for governments or corporations, have ever had much acquaintance with art on the western continent. Art, of course, in this as in most other cases has nothing to do with the painted picture in the gold frame, but if it is necessary to define it, might stand for that combination of beautiful conception, unity of design, and technical perfection which are the basis of decorative force of any kind.

America may be—and is of course—the home of bank-note engraving, and the very highest technical ability is certainly hers by acclamation, but for all that it must be admitted that there has hardly been a single American or Canadian bank note so far printed which has exhibited at all prominently anyone of the aforementioned axioms of art which are obviously as vital to the perfect bank note as to anything else demanding both originality of design and commercial coherence.

Take the lack of unity, for instance. In the average bank-note design, and analyze it as you go along to deposit it. The scroll work and ornamentation from the last lot of plates has probably been used again and again, since new printing plates can always be made from the hardened matrix and it is expensive to have them engraved offener than is necessary; a couple of polite trustees of tied that there has been a design which rearranged and reduced brought the first ray of light on the scene. The artist turned out to be a professor of some note in Vienna and he was immediately commissioned and had made some progress when the news came that he had passed away and the matter was in the air once again. But better things still were at hand. There was found a young mural painter, A. E. Foringer of New York, better known now than he was then, by his decorations in the Utah state capitol and elsewhere, but best known, perhaps, by his popular poster at the last American Red Cross drive, "The Greatest Mother of all the World."

Mr. Foringer became enthusiastically interested in the business and made little bones about coming down from his mural ladders to study anything so comparatively microscopic as a bank note—and so, after many trials

been rather a poor thing, considering its opportunities; it has been strictly utilitarian and devoid of every artistic significance, when all the while there was an immense opportunity of educating the public into some knowledge, at least, of design by means of one of the most popular—it might be said the only really popular—form of the ancient art of engraving.

It must be added hastily that popular education of such a kind would have to be of an entirely unconscious kind; the man in the street couldn't be got at in any such direct way as stopping him on the corner and trying to preach him a sermon on art from the text of the bank bills in his pocket. He would suspect a new form of the confidence trick and either give you in charge, or be round the corner before you had opened your argument. But the continual sight and handling of a good design in any form can be trusted to do its own teaching and to appeal bit by bit to its possessor's sense of the fitness and beauty of things in such a way as gradually to raise the popular standard of what a bank bill should be, so that any return to the old accidental business of trains, presidents and governors—general would be scoffed at.

It is a more than cheerful thing, therefore, to record in these deep war days that art has at last been imposed in good set terms upon the Canadian bank note and the standard set high enough and firmly enough to take a lot of dodging or dislodging.

Canada has taken the lead in a good many unexpected ways lately and now it will be hard to dispossess her of her title to fame for having produced the most artistic and yet commercially perfect bank note that has so far appeared on the western continent.

It is 10 years, almost, since the president of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Sir Edmund Walker, C.V.O., in whom art of every kind as well as banking has had one of its most enthusiastic and generous friends, made the first tentative overtures to the American Bank Note Company to see if something couldn't be done to improve the style of bank-note engraving and to produce a note which should not only possess the necessary qualifications of safety but should also set a standard of the engraver's art quite out of sight of the delineation of transient governors-general and bank officials, and other odds and ends which have made the bank bill anything but a thing of beauty—or, for that matter, a joy forever.

It was a daring, and for a long time discouraging quest—it was so far in advance of tradition. There were none of the orthodox bank-note engravers and designers who knew how to start on such a thing. Allegory, classic knowledge, symbolism had been forgotten in the rush for railway trains and Houses of Parliament. The regular artist designer was in much the same case for different reasons. He wasn't used to thinking in terms as small and exact as a bank note and had no knowledge of its technical intricacies and requirements as a public document.

This went on for some time and faces were getting as blank as the ideal design, until one day, out of a heap of foreign designs competing for something quite different to bank notes, came a design which rearranged and reduced brought the first ray of light on the scene. The artist turned out to be a professor of some note in Vienna and he was immediately commissioned and had made some progress when the news came that he had passed away and the matter was in the air once again. But better things still were at hand. There was found a young mural painter, A. E. Foringer of New York, better known now than he was then, by his decorations in the Utah state capitol and elsewhere, but best known, perhaps, by his popular poster at the last American Red Cross drive, "The Greatest Mother of all the World."

Mr. Foringer became enthusiastically interested in the business and made little bones about coming down from his mural ladders to study anything so comparatively microscopic as a bank note—and so, after many trials

and more confabulation, the work began to progress and the designs one by one to appear until now when the whole set are finished and are eminently satisfactory.

A few months ago, it was decided by the Canadian Bank of Commerce—and the idea was a remarkable tribute to his genius as a banker and an art lover—that the fiftieth anniversary of their president's connection with the bank should be made the special and particular occasion for the issue of \$5 and \$10 notes, which he had worked so hard to produce.

The \$5, since it is the most popular from a circulation standpoint, deserves description first, although as with all such things a sight of the design is worth an acre of description of it. Its face consists of a monumental central group of three classic figures. Mercury, in the center with his foot on the globe, typifying intelligence, and flanking him the goddesses of art and natural science, and the latter holding the latest modern invention, the aeroplane. The grouping and handling of the figures and draperies is a fine example of classic ideals understood and adapted, but not slavishly followed. The back, which is common to the whole set, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50 and \$100, shows Mercury and Ceres with outstretched arms supporting the crown in front of the Union Jack.

The \$10, which is even more remarkable, if anything, is altogether different. Ceres stands on the left, while beneath her are two finely drawn groups representing the fruits and flocks of the earth. At the recent Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto, as their great annual fair is called, the artists' original designs were exhibited, and looking at them in their naked simplicity without the addition of the necessary legends, scrolls and crests, it was startling, even after having seen two of the bills in circulation, how fine they were, and it was a goodly feeling to realize that anything so artistically significant was going under the eyes of the man in the street for a very long time to come, and couldn't fail to leave an impression of good design and beauty of workmanship upon all who were willing to be taught.

THE EXOTIC ART OF BORIS ANISFELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—At a Russian opera première at the Metropolitan, Dr. Christian Brinton, the well-known American art critic, writer and lecturer, met in the lobby a dark-bearded stranger of romantic, oriental aspect, whose glance suddenly awakened a dormant chord of recollection. "Boris Anisfeld!" he exclaimed, at a prodigious venture. "Brinton!" was the equally astounded reply. Thus resumed the current of a personal friendship begun years ago in Paris and Petrograd. The stranger was the famous Russian artist named, now a refugee from revolution. And the outcome of this chance meeting is the opening at the Brooklyn Museum on Tuesday, Oct. 29, of an exhibition of modern paintings quite in line with such grand historic events in those grand galleries as the Zuloaga show, the French Government loans from the Luxembourg, the Swedish exhibition, and of the retrospective assemblage of the works of Winslow Homer. The Anisfeld exhibition will continue in Brooklyn until Dec. 1, whence it will be taken to Boston, to be shown there under the auspices of the Copley Society and the Boston Art Club. Later the paintings will start on an extended tour of the country, already arranged by Mr. William Henry Fox, director of the Brooklyn Museum, in conjunction with the heads of leading art institutions in other cities.

Unlike Zuloaga, with whom the effulgent Russian artist, in some respects, may be compared, Anisfeld comes to America unheralded and unknown. Unknown, that is to say, as a painter per se. As a decorative

artist and designer of stage settings and costumes for the reigning Russian ballets and operas of the past decade, he holds supreme rank throughout Europe, and has been vaguely talked of here among devotees of musical art. In this field of dramatic spectacle he preceded the brilliant but superficial Bakst, whom he resembles somewhat in his Persian-like lavishness of color, but far surpasses in thoughtful depth and poetic imagination. Anisfeld designed and personally executed the scenic splendors enveloping Moussorgsky's opera of "Boris Godounov," now familiar in the Metropolitan repertoire; and at the present moment he is putting finishing touches on the scenery and costumes of "La Reine Flamette," by Xavier Leroux, which will be a feature of this coming season's opera program.

But this theatrical application, further diverted by a touch of musical genius, has been hardly more than incidental, after all, to the main development of Boris Anisfeld's broad and essentially individual art in pure painting. Born in Bessarabia in 1879, and christened Boris Israëllevich Anisfeld (the middle name indicating the Semite strain in his ancestry, which may account for his predilection for "the purple hills of Palestine and the hanging gardens of Babylon," in his many Biblical allegories and illustrations), he has evidently from the beginning reached out insatiably after all the possibilities within range of the painter's fullest, richest palette. Five years' apprenticeship in the Odessa art school, followed by a still longer period of zealous training at the Imperial Academy of Arts, Petrograd, then a year or two of gypsy wandering throughout Russia, from the gray reaches of the Neva in the north to the silvery birch forests and silent fields of Tver, the Dvina and Deleper rivers, and the balmy southern Crimea, especially the wave-washed village and high mountain by the Black Sea where the poet Pushkin once dwelt in exile—all these left Boris Anisfeld, at 18, still an eclectic explorer in painting, academically accomplished, but wayward as his young fellow barbarians of the new Paris Salon d'Automne, where in 1905 he exhibited in company with a group of promising Muscovite students selected by the eminent Serge de Diaghilev.

Anisfeld's success in Paris as a painter of landscape coincided with his earliest triumph in Petrograd as an innovator in stage scenic decoration. From that day to this he has maintained his dual artistic rôle, supplemented with some highly original experiments in portraiture. In all his work, broadly modern and unhesitant as it is, you find the same Slavic intensity, doubled by a smoldering passion of color revelry that is all of the gorgeous East. His large decorative scene-pictures have the magic atmosphere of the true "spectacle de réve," embodied in the most daring combination schemes of blue-green, orange-green, crimson-scarlet, rose-green and gold. In his smaller and more synthetic canvases, such as make up most of the hundred-odd now shown in Brooklyn, the Byzantine and Asiatic effects are singularly softened by that ecstatic "ikon mood" of the monastic primitives—the mystic blue, pale gold and vermilion prayer-picture emotion of Giotto and the early Florentines, which also, paradoxically enough, seems to be a heritage of some latter-day Russians.

There is nothing morbid or decadent about Anisfeld. His occasional abstraction, his frequent simulation of a rude and artless simplicity, are really the studied modernistic subtleties of Cézanne and Picasso—about the only contemporaries whose influence he acknowledges, and these only by indirection. For he is an accomplished academic draughtsman, as his water colors and black-and-white illustrations prove.

The first impression made upon the visitor by this Brooklyn exhibition is one of bewildering exotic splendor. In a way it is like that of Zuloaga, though such a comparison would be misleading, because Zuloaga is nothing if not racial and Hispanic, where-

as Anisfeld is at once the essence of Slavonic and widely elemental as the skies of sunset or dawn. He can be occidental as well as oriental. For concentrated richness of intricate pattern and deep color glow, all fused in the fire of a romantic imagination, perhaps the most impressive piece is that entitled "Hispania," a Spanish synthesis teeming with charming señoritas, the sheen of brocades and satins, hooded monks, fierce bull-fighters, proudly prancing steeds, tasseled mules, long-haired spaniels, heaps of luscious fruits, and banks of brilliant flowers, with a walled fortress city shining on the bleak heights in the background, against one of El Greco's baleful blue skies with swollen, sultry clouds. Contrast this with the pensive, happy landscape, "September-Tver," or the aerial "Clouds Over the Black Sea—Crimea," or the "Garden of the Hesperides" with its unearthly radiance, or the sumptuous "Blue Statue" that startled the Vienna Secession, or the "Ponte di Rialto"—actually a new vision of Venice—and you get some idea of this artist's range of thought as well as of technical resource. Then there are his very unusual portraits and figure pieces—the fascinating presentment of M. Zamietchek, a gifted young architect of Petrograd; the statuesque giant Chailapine, the celebrated Russian basso; two charming genre portraits of the artist's daughter, Morella Borisovna Anisfeld; and several interesting self-portraits, one of which, with a cat and a sunflower for accessories, is particularly ingratiating.

Boris Anisfeld himself looks like a poet-painter, and talks like one, in his modest manner of repressed enthusiasm. His talk is not, as well it might be, about the wildly romantic adventures of his escape via Siberia from revolution-ruined Petrograd, but is preferably in a vein of frank philosophy about modern art as he sees and practices it. "I always see a thing first in color," he says, "and in expressing what I feel I don't care whether I follow any special master or movement, or not. What I want is independence, directness and simplicity, in a manner that is congenial to my color sense. In this I may be sometimes a law unto myself, but I never strive for originality on its own account. Although I follow Cézanne as a 'chercheur,' to find out things for myself, I am not today what you might call a modernist in the extreme sense of the term."

Dr. Christian Brinton's catalogue introduction, a sympathetic and scholarly piece of writing, devoted to Anisfeld and the whole modern Russian art movement, deserves a place in the permanent literature of criticism. It will be an indispensable aid to appreciation of this complex and magnetic newcomer. For the contemporary Russian art which he represents—and of which the ballet as revealed through Pavlova, Nijinsky and Adolf Bolm is but another concrete manifestation—is the product of a great and vital reaction that is taking place. Men of today, the world over—and especially in that land of violent extremes, the Russian Empire—have risen against the trammels of a sterile, literal, all-utilitarian, plebeian past.

"You will fail to grasp the significance of temporary Slavonic and Asiatic art and complexity," declared Dr. Brinton, "if you do not remember the fact that it constitutes, first and foremost, a protest against realism, a triumphant renaissance of the ideal—or, to be more explicit, of decorative idealism."

CINCINNATI CONTEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—The Municipal Art Society of Cincinnati is conducting a contest among Cincinnati artists from whose work they will select decorative designs for two courtrooms of the new Hamilton County Courthouse, now under construction. Prizes totalling \$3000 are offered. The paintings are to be on subjects relating to the history of Cincinnati and a series of suggestions has been arranged by a committee of prominent Cincinnatians, from which the artists may choose.

MR. PEPPER AND A BOSTON REVOLT

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—There is a gentleman in Boston by the name of Pepper. This is not a name that will carry any particular significance to the general world of art. Save, perhaps, to those who read certain exciting attributes in its literal interpretation. For the gentleman's activity in the city, of late, has been distinctly stirring, not to say cataclysmic. Beside it the Boston Tea Party fades into the background.

An appreciation of the situation demands a knowledge of art conditions in Boston. In its most active manifestations there has been present a provincial self-satisfaction the reverse of helpful. Vicious circle within vicious circle of mutual admiration has resulted. Exhibitions by artists of other cities have been discouraged. With a few independent exceptions, local artists have gone on year after year exhibiting repetitious canvases and hearing the same lullaby of adulation from students and friends. It has been as a backwater gently stirred but little freshened by the great stream of the world's art.

Another manifestation, more sincere, and also more fundamental—one might almost say racial—has been a conservatism exemplified by the annual shows of the Boston Art Club. Rows of placid cows grazing in placid meadows under placid trees. Reminiscent of the parlors of our grandfathers. One was almost tempted to lean over to wipe off the dust. Respectability and conservatism personified.

But "respectable" and "conservative" are two things that art can never afford to be. Art to be art, must be as living, as growing, as impatient of traditional limitations as the consciousness of life itself. Its feet are firmly planted in the harvested fields of yesterday, to be sure, yet its face is ever lifted to the fresh winds of the morning.

Thus the Boston Art Club shows, unkindly called Early Victorian; kindly called unassuming. Until the advent of Mr. Charles Pepper as chairman of the exhibition committee. For Mr. Pepper—clad in the armor of independence, an appreciation of the situation, and the courage to take extreme measures—instead of bowing before the shrines of the little gods of Boston art, strode forth into all New England, bringing indignation and dismay and not a little trepidation to more than one artist as he brushed unconcernedly by alicely slicked-up exhibition pictures to dig up, with uncanny accuracy, spontaneously dashed off bits, tossed away in dark corners. Quickly and determinedly (we imagine) he fled from entreating and grasping hands, that gestulated expostulatory thumbs in true painter fashion. In some mysterious manner he smuggled them into the club gallery without any dozing member, waking from dreams of the Hudson River school, pulling in the fire alarm or shrieking announcements of a Bolshevik raid.

Then came the opening day. The effect must have been that of an electric fountain magically replacing a row of candles. Gorgeous, shouting, modern canvases. Colors splashed on joyfully and with a will. Swinging hills and hollows glowing with hues that only happy eyes can see. Sketch portraits, dancing out of their frames with spontaneity. Remarkable pictures by men almost unknown. Remarkable pictures by men long dubbed as passé.

It is only a single show in one city. But the lesson is for all. Away with solemn rows of labored, exhibition pictures full of the self-consciousness that spells the end of art and sincerity. Away with solemn admission-furies, always quibbled before the first hour of their task. Never again let artists select their own pictures for exhibiting purposes. Let the Mr. Peppers of the world loose upon the studios. Then there will be shows.

At the end of the gallery of the Boston Art Club, in the place of honor, Mr. Pepper, who has the keen sense of humor that goes with a healthy imagination, has placed a portrait of himself between the two most madly modern pictures in the room that resemble a couple of overturned worsted baskets. Quizzically, and a bit sardonically, he looks out upon the startled crowd as if to say—"Well, it's my work. I'm the culprit. What do you think of it?"

Mr. Pepper's portrait should not be there, of course. It should be placed on the façade of the art museum. Or above the gilded dome of the State House. And above it should wave the motto that he would give to Boston art—"Resurgam."

COURBET FOR BOSTON

BOSTON, Mass.—"La Curée du Chevreuil," known also as "The Quarry" or "Huntsman in a Wood," by Gustave Courbet, has been purchased by the Museum of Fine Arts. It will be placed on exhibition this week.

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THE HOME FORUM

Off Shore

When the might of the summer
Is most on the sea;
When the days overcome her
With joy but to be,
With rapture of royal enchantment,
And sorcery that sets her not free.

But for hours upon hours
As a thrall she remains
Spell-bound as with flowers
And content in their chains.
And her loud steeds fret not, and lift
Not a lock of their deep white manes;

Then only, far under
In the depths of her hold,
Some gleams of its wonder
Man's eye may behold,
Its wild-weed forests of crimson and
russet and olive and gold. . . .

Soft blossomless frondage
And foliage that gleams
As to prisoners in bondage
The light of their dreams,
The desire of a dawn unbeholden,
with hope on the wings of its
beams. . . .

—Swinburne.

Henry James on Stonehenge

Stonehenge is rather a hackneyed shrine of pilgrimage. . . . But the mighty mystery of the place has not yet been stared out of countenance. . . . It stands as lonely in history as it does on the great plain whose many-tinted green waves, as they roll away from it, seem to symbolize the ebb of the long centuries which have left it so portentously unexplained. You may put a hundred questions to these rough-hewn giants as they bend in grim contemplation of their fallen companions; but your curiosity falls dead in the vast sunny stillness that enshrouds them, and the strange monument, with all its unspoken memories, becomes simply a heart-stirring picture in a land of pictures. It is indeed immensely vague and immensely deep. At a distance you see it standing in a shallow dell of the plain, looking hardly larger than a group of tenpins on a bowling-green. I can fancy sitting all a summer's day watching its shadows shorten and lengthen again. . . . The immemorial gray pillars may serve to represent for you the pathless vaults beneath the house of history.—From "English Hours."

The Lesser Things

Lesser things will drop out as the hand closes upon the larger duty or the greater blessing, just as the hand that reaches out to grasp the strong oak lets go its hold on the blade of grass it had gathered.—Phillips Brooks.

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FREDERICK DIXON, Editor

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Regeneration

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE simple English of regeneration is being born again. This experience is spiritual and not material, else it would not be a possible experience. When Jesus spoke to Nicodemus of this new birth, the latter questioned him from the basis of physical belief and said, "How can a man be born when he is old?" Physiology and anatomy would say that this is obviously impossible. Not so Jesus, who spoke from the standpoint of Spirit. "That which is born of the flesh is flesh; and that which is born of the Spirit is spirit." The real man made in God's image is not flesh, blood, and bones, but the reflection of God, hence spiritual. Regeneration, then, is the experience by which the right idea displaces the false concept, mortality becomes less dense and immortality more real to human apprehension, and the understanding of life eternal rends the veil of disease and death.

On another occasion Jesus said to his disciples, "Verily I say unto you, That ye which have followed me, in the regeneration when the Son of man shall sit in the throne of his glory, ye also shall sit upon twelve thrones, judging the twelve tribes of Israel." When questioned concerning the meaning of regeneration in this text Mrs. Eddy made reply in part as follows (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 73): "It is the appearing of divine law to human understanding; the spiritualization that comes from spiritual sense in contradistinction to the testimony of the so-called material senses." In the regeneration every phase of mortal belief, scripturally designated as "the twelve tribes of Israel," is being judged and found wanting according to the law of divine Science. World events are proving that not only the human mind and body but every department of human activity needs regeneration and must be brought under divine law. Christian Science teaches, and shows men how to practice, this regeneration. Religion, philosophy, medicine, education, economics, politics, commerce and finance must be born again in the new world now dawning. The schools have shown their incompetence to regenerate the world by the letter of learning; now spiritual understanding must supply the saving Science through the Christian discovery of Mary Baker Eddy.

It is not possible to exaggerate the good which Christian Science is doing in behalf of mankind today, and yet this great good is but a beginning. Humanity has been appalled at seeing "the seven vials full of the seven last plagues" poured upon the earth out of what seemed a clear sky. But the mental sky was not clear when the world war broke out. Mrs. Eddy had for years been warning her faithful followers, and those of the general public who would listen, of hidden foes. The true student of Christian Science is not deceived when evil is done in the name of good. The devious ways of tyranny in attempting to fasten itself upon the unsuspecting are not unknown to him. According to the progress made, so men today are ready to battle with evil forces which but for Christian Science would elude the demand of divine Principle for unconditional surrender. The right understanding of God and man and the universe, when applied to abnormal conditions, reinstates natural, God-governed, regenerative activities. Thus Christian Science today is being practiced in the front ranks and the rear ranks of the world war. It heals the sick, places the soldier and sailor out of danger, fills his leisure with the serenity of God's presence, and gives power to his stroke for righteousness. Christian Science always demands victory over evil before there can be a cessation of hostilities. It uncovers all attempted betrayals, reveals the design of God to be wholly good, comforts the parents and relatives who are supporting the men at the front, gives fortitude to women and compassion to men, and thus prepares for the coming of the new world by regeneration.

Regeneration involves footsteps. It advances by stages to the ultimate, as one error after another yields to Truth. As the tarnished window pane is cleaned, it lets in more light. Replying to the question, "Is a Christian Scientist ever sick, and has he who is sick been regenerated?" Mrs. Eddy replied in part as follows: "Perfection, the goal of existence, is not won in a moment; and regeneration leading thereto is gradual, for it culminates in the fulfillment of this divine rule in Science: 'Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect.' The last degree of regeneration rises into the rest of perpetual, spiritual, individual existence. The first feeble flutterings of mortals Christward are infantile and more or less imperfect. The new-born Christian Scientist must mature, and work out his own salvation." (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 85.)

There is no phase of evil which Christian Science is not ready and competent to destroy, from the minor and major ailments of the body, the so-called incurable diseases, the habitual sins of mankind and the general false beliefs sanctioned by what is called physical science, to the subtler applications of self will. Christian Science is available to regenerate the individual, the community, the city, the nation and the world. It speaks to the forlorn in every land out of its inexhaustible treasury of compassion. "Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." It offers every man, woman

and child the sure way, the Christ way of salvation through regeneration. Departing from the traditional dogmas and doctrines which were based on articles of belief merely and which defined regeneration as applying only to the sinner and not to the sick man, Christian Science today presents an undivided salvation. Without obedience there can be no spiritual progress; without compliance with the injunction to heal the sick, there can be no whole-hearted Christianity. Therefore Mrs. Eddy's rediscovery of the Christ way, by which the Master and the early Christians fulfilled this requirement, constituted the reinstatement of a lost art and ushers in a new epoch in the history of the race. The signs are not failing that a suffering world is losing faith in the old systems of religion which divorced the healing of the sick from the practice of Christianity. The day of a complete regeneration is at hand, of hope for all, in which no adverse condition of mind or body shall any longer be admitted as incurable, for God reigns in His own universe and His healing power is supreme.

Belgium in 1845

In "Views Afoot, or Europe Seen with Knapsack and Staff," Bayard Taylor described his impressions of Belgium as he found it three-quarters of a century ago:

"The waters of the Channel were as smooth as glass, and as the sun rose the far chalky cliffs gleamed along the horizon, a belt of fire. I waved a goodbye to Old England and then turned to see the spires of Dunkirk, which were visible in the distance before us. On the low Belgian coast we could see trees and steeples, resembling a mirage over the level surface of the sea; and at length the square tower of Ostend came in sight. The boat passed into a long, muddy basin, in which many unweirdy, red-sailed Dutch craft were lying, and stopped beside a high pier. Here, amid the confusion of three languages, an officer came on board and took charge of our passports and luggage."

"We wandered through long rows of plain yellow houses, trying to read the French and Dutch signs, and at last came out on the wall near the sea. A soldier waved us back as we attempted to ascend it, and pointed to a narrow street near. Following this out of curiosity, we crossed the moat and found ourselves on the great bathing beach. To get out of the hands of the servants who immediately surrounded us, we jumped into one of the little wagons and were driven out into the surf."

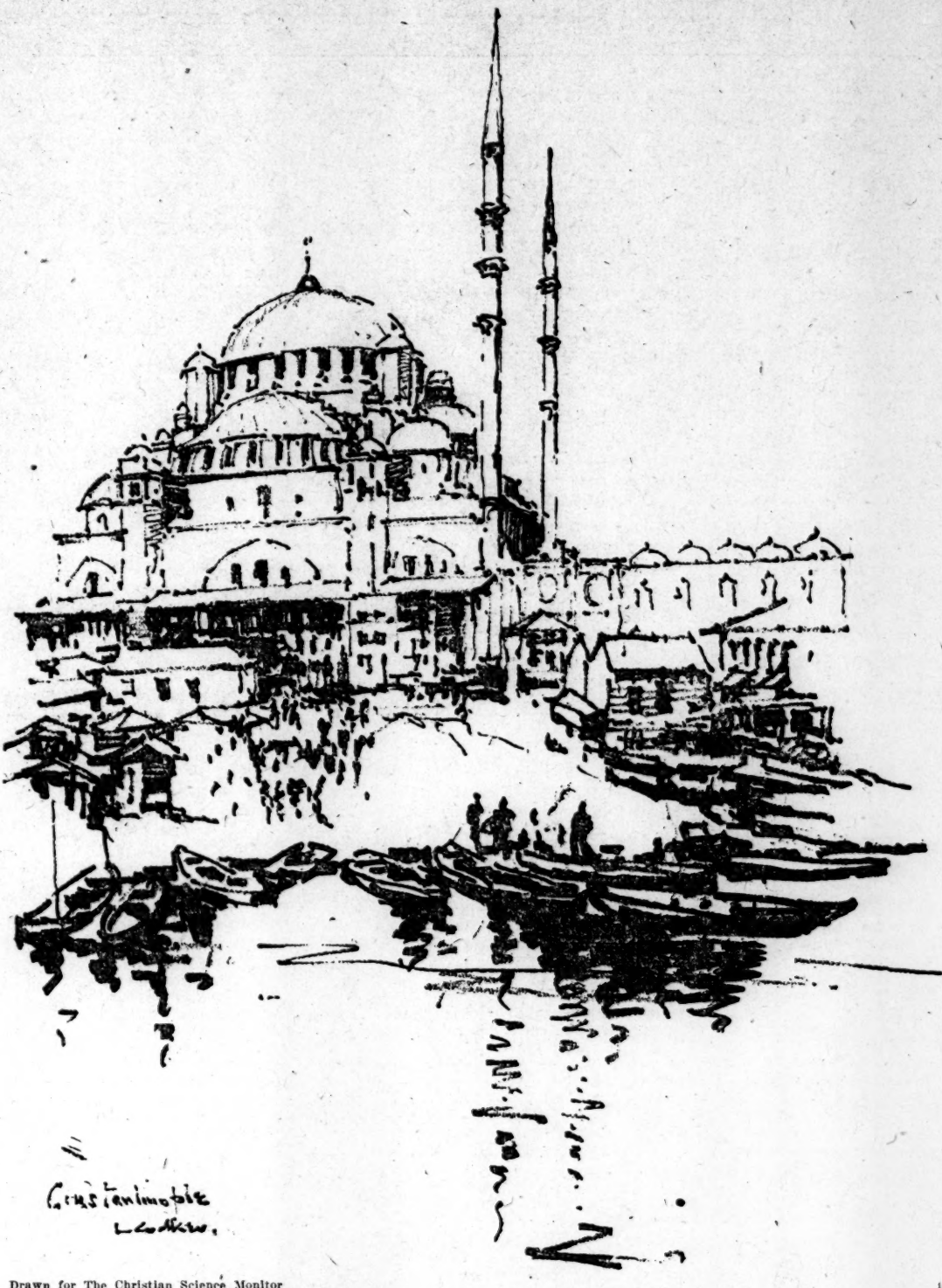
"To be certain of fulfilling the railroad regulations, we took our seats a quarter of an hour before the time. The dark walls of Ostend soon vanished and we were whirled rapidly over a country perfectly level, but highly fertile and well cultivated. Occasionally there was a ditch or a row of trees, but otherwise there was no division between the fields, and the plain stretched unbroken away into the distance. The twenty miles to Bruges we made in forty minutes. The streets of this antique city are narrow and crooked, and the pointed, ornamented gables of the houses produce a novel impression on one who has been accustomed to the green of American forests. Then there was the endless sound of wooden shoes clattering over the rough pavements, and people talking in Dutch. Walking in a daze through the streets we came, by chance upon the Cathedral of Notre Dame. I shall long remember my first impression of the scene within. The lofty gothic ceiling arched high above my head and through the stained windows the light came but dimly."

"We learned from a guide whom we had engaged because he spoke a few words of English, that there was still a treckshuyt line on the canals, and that a boat was to leave at ten o'clock that night for Ghent. Wishing to try this old Dutch method of traveling, we walked along the Ghent road to the canal, where a moderate sized boat was lying. Our baggage deposited in the plainly furnished cabin, I ran back to Bruges, although it was beginning to grow dark, to get a sight of the belfry; for Longfellow's lines had been chiming through my head all day:

"In the market place of Bruges stands the belfry old and brown,
Thrice consumed and thrice rebuilt, still it watches o'er the town."

"Having found the square brown tower in one corner of the market place, we waited patiently to hear the chimes, which were said to be the finest in Europe. They rang out at last with a clear, silvery tone, most beautifully musical, indeed. Then we returned to the boat in the twilight. We were to leave in about an hour, according to the arrangement, but as yet there was no sound to be heard, and we were the only tenants. However, trusting to Dutch regularity, we went to sleep in the full confidence of awakening in Ghent."

"I awoke once in the night and saw the dark branches of trees passing before the window, but there was no perceptible sound or motion. The boat glided along like a dream, and we were awakened the next morning by its striking against the pier at Ghent. After paying three francs for the whole journey, the captain gave us a guide to the railroad station and as we had nearly an hour before the train left, I went to see the Cathedral of St. Bavon. After leaving Ghent the road passes through a beautiful country cultivated like a garden. The Dutch passion for flowers is displayed in the gardens around the cottages; even every vacant foot of ground along the railway is planted with roses and dahlias. At Ghent, the morning being fair, we took seats in the open cars. About noon it commenced raining. 'We had a misty view of Liege



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

through the torrents of rain, and then dashed away into the wild mountain scenery of the Meuse. Steep, rocky hills, covered with pine and crowned by ruined towers, hemmed in the winding and swollen rivers, and the wet, cloudy sky rested like a canopy on their summits. Instead of threading their many defiles, we plunged directly into the mountain's heart, flew over the narrow valley on lofty and light-sprung arches, and went again into the darkness. At Verriers, our baggage was weighed, examined, and transferred, with ourselves, to a Prussian train. . . . The next station bore the sign of the black eagle, and here we were obliged to give up our passports."

Milton Writes of Himself

For although a poet, soaring in the high region of his fancies, with his garland and singing robes about him, might, without apology, speak more of himself than I mean to do; yet for me sitting here below in the cool element of prose, a mortal thing among many readers of no empyreal conceit, to venture and divulge unusual things of myself, it may not be envy to me. I must say, therefore, that after I had from my first years, by the ceaseless diligence and care of my father, whom God recompense, been exercised to the tongues, and some sciences, as my age would suffer, by sundry masters and teachers, both at home and at the schools, it was found that whether taught was imposed on me by them that had the overlooking, or betaken to of mine own choice in English, or other tongue, prosing or versing, but chiefly this latter, the style, by certain vital signs it had, was likely to live. But much later in life, the private academies of Italy, whither I was favored to resort, perceiving that some trifles which I had in memory, composed at under twenty or thereabout (for the manner is, that every one must give some proof of his wit and reading there), met with acceptance above what was looked for; and other things, which I had shifted in scarcity of books and conveniences to patch up amongst them, were received with written encomiums, which the Italian is not forward to bestow on men of this side the Alps; I began thus far to assent both to them and divers of my friends here at home, and not less to an inward prompting which now grew daily upon me, that by labor and intention study (which I take to be my portion of nature and the private academy of nature), I might perhaps leave something so written to aftertimes, as they should not willingly let it die. These thoughts at once possessed me, and these other; that if I were certain to write as men buy leases, for three lives and downward, there ought no regard be sooner had, than to God's glory, by the honor and instruction of my country. For which cause, and not only for that I knew it would be hard to arrive at the second rank among the Latins, I applied myself to that resolution,

which Ariosto followed against the persuasions of Bembo, to fix all the industry and art I could unite to the adorning of my native tongue; not to make verbal curiosities the end (that were a toilsome vanity), but to be an interpreter and relater of the best and sagest things among mine own citizens throughout this island in the mother dialect. That what the greatest and choicest wits of Athens, Rome, or modern Italy, and those Hebrews of old did for their country, I, in my proportion, with this over and above, of being a Christian, might do for mine; not caring to be once named abroad, though perhaps I could attain to that, but content with these British islands as my world; whose fortune hath hitherto been, that if the Athenians, as some say, made their small deeds great and renowned by their eloquent writers, England hath had her noble achievements made small by the unskillful handling of monks and mechanics.

Time serves not now, and perhaps I might seem too profuse to give any certain account of what the mind at home, in the spacious circuits of her musing, hath liberty to propose to herself, though of highest hope and hardest attempting; whether that epic form whereof the two poems of Homer, and those other two of Virgil and Tasso, are a diffuse, and the book of Job a brief model; or whether the rules of Aristotle herein are strictly to be kept, or nature to be followed, which in them that know art, and use judgment, is no transgression, but an enriching of art; and lastly, what king or knight, before the conquest, might be chosen in whom to lay the pattern of a Christian hero. And as Tasso gave to a prince of Italy his choice whether he would command him to write of Godfrey's expedition against the Infidels, or Belisarius against the Goths, or Charlemain against the Lombards; if to the instinct of nature and the emboldening art ought may be trusted, and that there be nothing adverse in our climate, or the fate of this age, it haply would be no rashness, from an equal diligence and inclination, to present the like offer in our own ancient stories. Or whether those dramatic constitutions, wherein Sophocles and Euripides reign, shall be found more doctrinal and exemplary to a nation. The Scripture also affords us a divine pastoral drama in the Song of Solomon, consisting of two persons, and a double chorus, as Origen rightly judges. . . . Or if occasion shall lead, to imitate those magnificent odes and hymns, wherein Pindarus and Callimachus are in most things worthy, some others in their frame judicious, in their matter most an end faulty. But those frequent songs throughout the law and prophets beyond all these, not in their divine argument alone, but in the very critical art of composition; may be easily made appear over all the kinds of lyric poetry to be incomparable.—Milton.

Interest

Interest speaks all sorts of tongues and plays all sorts of parts, even the part of the disinterested.—La Rochefoucauld.

Mosque of Yeni Valideh Sultan

However many descriptions of Constantinople may have been read or heard previously, the actual sight of it must certainly come to every one with a feeling almost of astonishment at the sheer beauty of the place. Certainly it can be a matter of surprise to no one that Constantinople chose Byzantium as the spot from which to rule the East, for surely no city ever had a more magnificent situation.

Whether seen from the deck of the steamer, as it nears Constantinople, coming up from the Sea of Marmara, or from the head of the Golden Horn, or from the heights of Pera opposite, or even from the Galata bridge, Stamboul, rising from the brilliantly blue water which surrounds it on three sides, must always take first place for loveliness among all the beautiful cities of the world. In May, when all the Judas trees are a mass of pinkish blossom and the wistaria hangs in pendulous pale mauve masses above the narrow streets between the old wooden houses, Stamboul is perhaps beautiful above all months in the year.

The city is full of beautiful and interesting things, but in the way of buildings, after Santa Sophia, the mosque of Yeni Valideh Sultan, the wife of Ahmed I, is the most wonderful. The effect of these tiled walls, as seen from Galata bridge, with their elaborate interlacing patterns and borders, is extremely striking and there seems to be nothing quite comparable to it. The tiles in this old mosque are considered to be among the finest in all Constantinople. Lady Mary Wortley Montagu has described the mosque as, "The most prodigious, and, I think, the most imposing structure I ever saw." The building of the mosque began in 1615 and it was finished fifty years later. Like in most of the mosques of Constantinople, one can easily see here the effect which acquaintance with the mosque of Santa Sophia had upon its designers.

Along the water front, close to the mosque lie numerous caiques waiting for hire. On a fine summer morning it is pleasant to choose one, floating out on the waters of the Golden Horn, admire the beauties of Constantinople from without. Memories of Venice and its gondolas are indeed apt to sink into insignificance when compared with the glory of this great City of the Bosphorus.

Longfellow

The New-World's sweetest singer! . . . As fair, as fresh, as children of the May.
Thy verse springs up from wood and sun-bathed lea,
And oft the rhythmic cadence of the sea.
Rolls 'neath thy song and speeds its shining way.
—Craven L. Betts.

Good Sights to See

I see the furrows plowed and see them planted,
See the young corn-stalks rising green and fair;
Mute things are friendly, and I am acquainted
With all the luminous creatures of the air.
And with the cunning workers of the ground
That have their trades born with them, and with all
The insects, large and small,
That fill the summer with a wave of sound.
I watch the wood-bird line
Her pretty nest, with eyes that never tire,
And watch the sunbeams trail their wisps of fire
Along the bloomless bushes, till they shine.

The violet, gathering up her tender blue
From the dull ground, is a good sight to see;
And it delighteth me
To have the mushroom push his round head through
The dry and brittle stubble, as I pass,
His smooth and shining coat, half rose, half fawn,
But just put on; . . .

I make the brook my Nile,
And hour by hour beguile,
Tracking its devious course
Through briery banks to its mysterious source,
That I discover, always, at my will—
A little silver star,
Under the shaggy forehead of some hill,
From traveled ways afar.
—Alice Cary.

Great Poets Men of Knowledge

All great poets have been men of great knowledge. Some have gathered it from books, as Spenser and Milton; others from keen observation of men and things, as Homer and Shakespeare. On the other hand the poetry of Ossian, whether genuine or not, is an instance of no inconsiderable poetical talent struggling with the disadvantages of a want of knowledge. It is this want which renders it so singularly monotonous. The poverty of the poet's ideas confined him to a narrow circle, and the poems are a series of changes rung upon a few thoughts and a few images. Single passages are beautiful and affecting, but each poem, as a whole, is tiresome and uninteresting.—Bryant.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, OCT. 28, 1918

EDITORIALS

"Mistress Speaker"

IT WAS Frederick the Great who said of England, in the hey-day of her military splendor, when Clive was conquering in India, Wolfe in Canada, and Hawke and Boscawen at sea, that the mountain had been long in labor, but that it had at last brought forth not a mouse but a man. He was alluding, of course, to Pitt: to Pitt, like Carnot, the organizer of victory, and like Napoleon, the inspirer of generals; to Pitt the greatest war minister, perhaps, of all time. And now, after an interval of over a century and a half, the House of Commons, which was once hushed when Pitt's voice was raised in anger, and which hurried to meet his demands, has been again long in labor, and has brought forth a woman.

The United Kingdom, in other words, is the first of the great powers to express its intention of placing its government on an equal basis as between the sexes. The resolution just introduced by Mr. Herbert Samuel, and carried by the overwhelming majority of 274 to 25, will immediately be translated into a bill, so that, as soon as the bill receives the royal assent, and becomes an act, the civil disabilities of women will have been finally swept away. When the present Parliament, the like of which has not been seen since the days of the Long Parliament, is dissolved, and the voice of the attendant has cried, for the last time, "Who goes home?" the most interesting parliamentary election the world has ever seen will be entered upon. It will be an election not only for a House of Commons which will recast the social, economic, and political face of the country, but for one in which men may sit by the side of women, in which women may at any moment hold office, for there will be nothing but a tradition between them and the Treasury or the Admiralty, and in which the new members might, if it so pleased the majority, open their remarks with the magic words "Mistress Speaker," "Madam"—for one feels certain that a House which clings tenaciously to the wig and gown of Mr. Speaker, and to the sword and lace ruffles of the Sergeant at Arms, will never surrender to the awful word which the fat boy in Pickwick, sui generis, always insisted on pronouncing "Missus."

It has taken Armageddon to accomplish this, but then Armageddon has reduced the world to a conglomeration of forces which may explode any moment in the direction least expected. It is Burns who sings,

"The best-laid schemes o' mice and men
Gang aft a-gley,
And lea'e us nought but grief and pain
For promised joy."

The gentlemen who sat round the famous Potsdam council-table, and decreed the triumph of kultur, the biological necessity of war, the perpetuation of class domination, and the subjection of the hausfrau, little imagined, in their crazy vanity, that they were starting to push the long hand of the clock back to the dark ages. They mistook July for November. Whether Guy Faux Day or Thanksgiving Day is immaterial, the explosions took place just the same, and now the wounds have to be cared for.

There was no half-heartedness about the House of Commons when it determined to effect the maneuver once deprecated by that great parliamentarian, Mr. John Bright, of turning its back upon itself. The opposition to the motion was led by Mr. Balfour's colleague in the representation of the City of London, Sir Frederick Banbury. But then Sir Frederick Banbury is known as a parliamentary humorist and as a champion of lost causes. Nothing daunts Sir Frederick, and the fact that the House literally overwhelmed his effort to play the part of Dame Partington, and to push back the Atlantic, left him no doubt as smilingly content as ever. The most brilliant speech, in favor of the motion, was made, naturally, by Lord Robert Cecil, who has been the stalwart champion of the reform from the beginning. The importance of Lord Robert's speech lay, however, not in its eloquence, though he can be eloquent enough, nor in its cleverness, though he is beyond words clever. It lay in something fundamental, in his support of the vote as a matter not of political expediency nor of tactical ingenuity, but of principle. Except from the reactionary standpoint, Lord Robert declared, he did not know where anybody was going to find an argument with which to oppose the proposal. And, indeed, Lord Robert is right. You might find one in the constitution of Rome under the Cæsars, or the book of epigrams of Sir Austin Feverel, but you would be compelled to leave it at that. As a matter of fact the whole question rests, as Lord Robert declared, on the extraordinarily simple question, Is it right or is it wrong? To prove that it is wrong you must put women in an inferior class to men, and you will be in trouble the whole time over the ancient, but none the less unanswerable, aphorism of George Eliot and her gardener.

To do them justice, the chief leaders of the opposition to woman's suffrage, before the war, absolutely declined to place themselves in the wholly illogical position demanded by Sir Frederick Banbury. Mr. Asquith has long ago frankly admitted that he has been converted from opposition to suffrage, by the part played by women in the war. And so Mr. Asquith rose in the House to controvert the arguments of his sometime ally, and to point out, to Sir Frederick and to the House, that Parliament having agreed to the constitutional change which admitted women to vote, could not render itself ridiculous by refusing to the people it has admitted are capable of voting, the right to sit as representatives of the voters. In short, as Mr. Asquith pointed out to the House, it had swallowed the camel, and Sir Frederick was industriously endeavoring to strain out the gnat. Not that Sir Frederick was left quite alone in his defense of the lost cause, he had the hearty support of that well-known champion of the brewer's, Sir Hedworth Meux. Thus to the end

does reaction clasp the hand of beer on the deck of the sinking ship.

One other opponent the measure found in Mr. Basil Peto. Mr. Basil Peto still apparently cherishes an idea of women after the manner of Sophia Western and Amelia Sedley. On the whole Mr. Peto's championship of women is rather more to be deprecated than Sir Frederick's disbelief in them, or Sir Hedworth's distrust of them. The two latter gentlemen, it is true, may have to find their objections in the pages of Menander or Publius Syrus, but Menander and Publius Syrus at least saw woman as rejoicing in some character, and not as the aimless doll whom Mr. Peto would protect lest, in the words of Hamlet,

"the winds of heaven
Visit her face too roughly."

All this sort of argument the House, however, brushed brusquely aside. When Conservatives and Liberals, Radicals and Labor men agree to support Principle, reaction has little chance. On Wednesday night it had almost exactly the chance of 11 to 1. So that when the Speaker opined, at the end of the debate, that he thought the ayes had it, the opponents of suffrage were unwise in challenging a division, and exposing the nakedness of their land.

The Germans in Lille

At a time when Germany is seeking to maintain that no work of destruction has been carried out by her forces in Belgium and Northern France, and no hardships inflicted upon the inhabitants of these districts, but such as were urgently necessary from a military and strategic point of view, the story of Lille and other rescued cities and towns, now being gradually unfolded, comes with peculiar force. It is not, of course, that any one believes the statements of the German Imperial Chancellor, or feels inclined to expend sufficient time on them even to denounce them for what they are. What the Germans have done in Flanders is just what the Germans and their allies have done everywhere else where they have passed. It is, however, one of the duties of the allied peoples, at the present time, to keep before them the full enormity of the German crime, and to allow no weariness, no natural human desire to turn away from it, as soon as it ceases to be an active menace, to rob them of their opportunity and of their duty to make a full end.

The suggestion to condone was launched by the Vatican some fifteen months ago. It was indignantly repudiated by all the Allies, but the effort to secure condonation has never ceased, and is being prosecuted, today, harder than ever before. Remember the Lusitania! Remember the Llandovery Castle! Remember the Leinster! Remember Lille! are not war cries of vengeance. They are, and must be, for the allied peoples, for many months to come, yet one more stern call to stern duty. No decent man nor woman wants to remember the outrages on humanity which these names stand for. But if the punishment is to be justly inflicted, the crime must be justly appraised, and those who have already borne so much in this battle for righteousness will not shirk this one burden more.

The normal man of decent feeling is, however, faced by a difficulty at the outset. The crimes are so many. What the Germans have done in one city would have been enough, four years ago, to have branded them as outcasts, and even what they have done in one city is often, indeed always, too much to recount, and always, too, unrecountable in its fullness. As M. Delroy, one of the released deputies for Lille, said, on his first return to the French Chamber, the other day, after an exile of four years, "It is impossible to denounce all the German crimes." He went on, however, to speak of one with which the story of Lille, during German occupation, is indelibly associated, and that is the forcible deportation to Germany of thousands of girls and young women to work in German factories and fields, hundreds of miles away from their homes, or behind the German line under the gunfire of their own people. The first deportations took place in the spring of 1916, and since then many towns have suffered in a similar way, Lille itself included. What happened in Lille was only typical of what happened elsewhere. Tourcoing, Roubaix, and other places all witnessed the same terrible scenes; whole districts arbitrarily marked off in the darkness; machine guns posted at the ends of the streets, and families ordered to gather in their doorways; then the march past of a German officer with a squad of men, seizing a woman here and a girl there, and carrying them off to a life of shameful hardship and degradation.

Such things need to be faced and realized. Over 8000 young women were deported from Lille in this way. Many of them went mad. Thousands of them were half-starved, deprived of all the decencies of life, forced to herd with men in barns and outhouses, and to sleep where they could. So terrible was the matter that even some of the German officers revolted from the work, and some of them, when satiated with horrors, committed suicide. When so much has been said, the tale of what the Germans did in Lille has by no means been told. The stories of insult, outrage, and torture are still coming in. No one was exempt. Even the little children were tortured, "hanged by the wrists to force them to work for the enemy of their country."

Such deeds as these cannot be condoned. No amount of political juggling nor pseudo-democratization can divert attention from them for one moment. In these days their result is inevitable, and Germany cannot escape that result.

The Depth of German Conspiracy

ATTENTION has already been directed in these columns to the audacious attempt of agents of the German Imperial Government to establish in the United States fraudulent munition factories, and even to manufacture, in works founded by the German Government within the United States, shells for use by the German Army.

It may have been sheer impudence that prompted these enterprises, or it may have been sheer ignorance; it was, perhaps, an equal mixture of both. German

thought with reference to the attitude of the United States toward its military undertakings has gone through two phases and is going through a third. First it was believed, officially and privately, in Germany, that the United States was practically under the control of German influence; in other words, that German-Americans dominated the Republic politically. Then official and private opinion in Germany changed to the view that British influence dominated American opinion, but that the United States was governed so inefficiently and so clumsily, and that its people were so wedded to the dollar, that Germany could do as she pleased within the borders of the ill-managed nation, or, if necessary, defy its interference or open hostility. The third phase is one filled with humiliating enlightenment, chagrin, surprise, disappointment, desperate groping for a way out of an inextricable difficulty.

It took twelve hours of cross-examination of a principal witness in the Bridgeport Projectile Company case to secure the confession that the German Imperial Government had invested \$4,000,000 in the plant. This connection was skillfully concealed. Efforts of the United States Government to discover a connection between the works and the Berlin Government had previously proved futile, during six months of inquiry. There were dummies, secret deeds of trust, fictitious stock transfers, and no end of manipulation and trickery to be uncovered before even a satisfactory clue could be reached, but when the clue was found and followed it led straightly to that most genial and affable of diplomatists, Count Johann Heinrich von Bernstorff, and his fellow conspirators, Wolf von Igel, Hans Tauscher, Carl Heyman, and the other worthies with whom his name is indelibly associated.

There is, according to those qualified to speak, indisputable evidence to show that first and last the Germans spent, in German Government, German bank, or German brewery money, between \$8,000,000 and \$9,000,000 in the Bridgeport enterprise alone. Time will be required to determine, even roughly, the total amount spent in German interest in the United States by the agents of and sympathizers with a government which for years had been laying plans to have the Republic betrayed, humiliated, and despoiled.

This seems a peculiarly suitable time to recall and to ponder these things, and to determine that they never shall happen again.

Zarathustra

"I wish that the English might have to do without Mozart, Beethoven, Schumann, and Wagner for the duration of the war." Thus spoke one of the Zarathustras of 1914, a member of that fraternity which for years boasted its loyalty to Germany, while wearing the garment of another country's citizenship. He was an orchestral musician who had long prospered in the United States; and in expressing his wish, he was simply trying to indicate what punishment he thought the English ought to suffer for refusing to be conquered on the field of battle, in Flanders, by the modern compatriots, or by those whom he assumed to be the modern compatriots, of Mozart, Beethoven, Schumann, and Wagner. Such a strange wish, uttered in the corridor of an American concert hall, could not fail to command attention, because of the opinion it implied; which was, plainly, that the Germans possess music, wholly and inalienably, and, in theory at least, can give or withhold the enjoyment of it at their discretion.

It was much the same state of mind that three Jewish officers in the Babylonian Empire once encountered at court. At the sound of the cornet, flute, harp, sackbut, psaltery, dulcimer, and all kinds of musick, they were expected to fall down and worship. And the question may be raised whether this state of mind has not had better success during the last fifty years, in imposing itself on the world, than it had in the days of Shadrach, Meshach, and Abed-nego. For nobody will deny that of late nearly all Europe and America has bowed when Nebuchadnezzar's musicians began to play. The French and the Russians have partly done so, and partly not. The Italians have probably done so the least of all the nations and kindreds.

Now it happens that certain Americans have concluded that the time has come to protest. Declaring that the United States has some musical rights before the world, they are asking their fellow-countrymen to join them in an appeal for the recognition of native composers and interpreters. One group asks that a national conservatory be established, where standards of scholarship and workmanship can be set up and followed. Another takes perhaps a more practical, but certainly a more dangerous course, in urging newspaper criticism to lend itself to the cause, and to show an attitude of approval toward native efforts, merely because they are native. With the help of the critics, say this group, composers and artists of high fame would soon arise in the land. But the fact is, and it has been proved time and again, that critics can give no such help. The art of criticism is an art of description, purely; exposition, Arlo Bates might say. As related to music, the most it can ever do is to tell accurately what is to be found in a work and to compare what is found there with what is found elsewhere. It cannot make or remake, or in any way affect the originative element, which is the valuable thing, in a piece of music. If it could, it would not be criticism. It would be composition. And the same idea applies to singing and piano playing as to composing. Of course, there is pedagogical criticism, which may influence outcomes somewhat; but the place for that is in the studio. Then, there is the kind of criticism which the press agent supplies; but that can be bought on any corner.

The art of criticism, assuredly, ought to be fostered no less than the arts of composition and interpretation, since criticism is one of the methods by which language is kept responsive to the times. If in Anglo-Saxon countries, during the last century, there has been more cultivation of criticism than of composition, it is perhaps because the Anglo-Saxon has felt a profounder need for improving his linguistic than his musical inheritance, and has found a more open avenue of expression through words than through tunes. Did not Sir Cecil Spring-Rice,

on a certain academic occasion, rise to the defense of the Anglo-Saxon for his love of words?

Relationships might conceivably be reversed in this whole matter. Instead of the composer asking the critic to help him with praise, the critic might ask the composer to help him by furnishing music that gave scope for a fresh and novel style of description. In any case, nobody should listen to Zarathustras who claim ownership in music for their race. The answer for them is that good Eighteenth Century ejaculation, "Fiddlesticks!" For if music is the exclusive possession of a special people, then it is nothing that any other people wants. If offered patronizingly, it would deserve to be sent in the direction where a university student named Samuel Johnson once threw a presuming benefactor's gift of a pair of shoes.

Notes and Comments

BARON VON DER LANCKEN, Civil Governor of Brussels, the Prussian official who refused to allow a Belgian attorney to see Edith Cavell, and who turned coldly from the appeals of Mr. Whitlock, the United States Minister, in behalf of the condemned nurse, has been appointed to a commission to investigate the charges of unnecessary destruction of property in German-occupied territory, with the view of establishing their untruthfulness or of showing that they have been greatly exaggerated. Such a report as a commission would make under the influence and dictation of a character like von der Lancken would partake of burlesque. The place for this person, as soon as the matter can be conveniently managed, is before a court martial of the allied armies, not on a "neutral" commission.

AN ANCIENT calling is again very much alive. The armorer is at work turning out armor for fighting men; and, in a most distinguished case, the chief armorer of the Metropolitan Museum of Fine Arts, New York, Daniel Tachaux, has been working for modern warriors with the very hammers and anvils that once were used in armoring their medieval forerunners. To be sure, armor nowadays is not so cumbersome that when the wearer is upset he has to lie flat on his back until somebody kindly stands him up again; but it has turned out that, for practical purposes, modern design adds nothing to the protective detail of the separate pieces of old-time armor.

A FRENCH paper, a soldier's sheet, sets out to explain how to tell an officer when you see one. It is evident that not only civilians are puzzled by such little military details, and not much wonder! Look at the right shoulder, says the poilu's paper; if there is nothing there, look at the lower part of the upper right arm. If there are no chevrons he is a general, for generals wear their insignia in their hats. If he has nothing in his hat, then he is a private, unless he has two wings, and then, of course, he will be an aviator. As for the chevrons and the subtracting of their number from the number of stripes on the hat, it becomes a veritable problem in mental arithmetic, and even then you are not certain whether you are speaking to a captain or a major. The top of the hat is important and simple of interpretation. If red, it denotes infantry; if blue, with gold braid, cavalry; and if the man in question wears no hat, well, then he may be a Serbian colonel without his hat!

PROFESSOR A. L. SNIDER, "weather prophet and almanack maker," of Griffin, Ga., is out with a prediction that may have some interest for Dr. Garfield. Professor Snider says that the coming winter will be "a hard, long, cold one." There will, he continues, be "driving sleet storms and heavy snow storms, and these," he adds, "will be followed by cold waves." The interest which the forecast should have for Dr. Garfield is contained in the fact that, if it may be depended on, the coming winter is likely, generally speaking, to differ little, if at all, from the winters that have preceded it, in parts of the United States where the winters are usually quite the opposite of the summers, and that it will be well, therefore, to pile up fuel at the various distributing centers in order to meet normal conditions.

THERE is something touching in a message just received in London, by German Government wireless, to the effect that valuable works of art belonging to the museums and private owners in the regions of Cambrai, Douai, and Valenciennes, now in the hands of the Germans, will be returned undamaged to their owners after the war. How thoughtful! or, rather, how second thoughtful! the first German thought and German intention having been to steal everything worth carrying away and to destroy the rest. But the war is not ending for Germany as Germans hoped at the beginning. Hence her delicate solicitude for the owners of property which must be restored or dearly paid for.

ONE in the position of George Creel, chairman of the United States Committee on Public Information, must, of necessity, in the present state of popular thought, incur displeasure and invite criticism. He would be more than human if he succeeded in escaping either. Doubtless, he has made mistakes, and some that should not be repeated, but the record shows clearly that Senator Poindexter, in his recent charges against this particular public official, was in error. It cannot possibly do any harm to deal justly with a public agency toward the conduct of which millions of eyes are directed.

THERE is talk, in the United States, of pasting humiliating notices on the fronts of dwellings the occupants of which are found to be in possession of more sugar than the law allows. This scheme is apparently intended to save time and labor for those employed by the government to prevent hoarding of the commodity in question. It should not be carried out. If carried out, it should be promptly repudiated by the public. It is the business of government food administration inspectors to prevent hoarding, not to rebuke publicly those who may, inadvertently or technically, have become violators of one of the multitude of food laws now in operation. There is no warrant, under the Constitution or under the sun, for a proceeding such as that said to be contemplated.